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Osage Orange Hedge.

[Prof. J. B. TURNER, of Illinois, to whom the whole country is so largely indebted for the introduction of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant, has kindly furnished the following interesting and valuable remarks, in reply to the several inquiries which our readers so often make, in relation to this hedge, and they fully accord with the limited observations and experiments which we have made in the more eastern portions of the Union.]

J. J. THOMAS, Esq.—In reply to your inquiries, I would say that I have watched with much interest, the prospects and progress of hedges in the West for some years past. For more than twenty years I have been fully convinced that with us on the prairies, there was no possible alternative, and that we *must hedge with something*, for we have no stone, and in many places not half timber enough to keep up our buildings and railroads, to say nothing of fencing; and as to herding stock where hundreds of thousands of head of cattle and swine must pass through the country in all directions, every year, and almost every month in the year, on their way to the great markets, or to the cattle-dealers, it would seem to be absurd. What would protect our crops against the lean, and gaunt, and starving droves of those Mexican rangers, who sometimes pass through these regions with one or two thousand of these lean kine in a single drove? A man may well bless his stars in such conditions, if he is able to keep his corn, hay and fruit, when locked up in his barn or cellar, to say nothing of leaving it all out on the public common. And though our own citizens are, with scarce

a single exception, honest and upright men, still if a man can now keep these hosts and troops of foreign emigrants, movers, and drovers, from tearing down a ten rail fence and driving thorough his fields, at any rate, he will do well. For these and similar reasons, I have deemed hedging with us indispensable, and have made many efforts to introduce it; and after some ten years experiment and trial in our early history, I became satisfied fully, that the *Osage Orange* was the best and only plant that in this place we could profitably use. I accordingly wrote and published on the subject in the Prairie Farmer, Patent Office Reports, and other papers, procured seed, raised plants both for myself and others, hedged all my own lands and grounds, and furnished plants and seed to my brothers and personal friends, while the "big public" still ridiculed the enterprise as a "*morus multicaulis*" speculation, and would buy neither plants or seed. The result is, that on the place where I now live, I have no other fence whatever but the hedge, except around my barn-yards, and have not had for years. My brother, Mr. Avery Turner, of Quincy, also has the hedge on his farm mostly or wholly, and good hedges are now quite easy to be found, and poor ones too. A small farm of 120 acres, lying ten miles from this, I hedged before I sold it, all into 20 acre lots; another farm, southeast, of 800 acres, I began to hedge into 80 acre lots, but sold it before it was completed. I have also made a mile or two of hedge on Governor Duncan's grounds, and the Illinois College Grounds, immediately joining or near to my own homestead. This I did for the sake of improving my own place, in part. I have also sold latterly, from one to two million of the plants to my customers annually for some years past, mostly in this vicinity, but some in almost every State in the Union; and shall sell about the same quantity this spring, mostly to old customers, or in their neighborhood, and at the same old prices in spite of the hard times.

Such then is my general view—my field of observation and experience. Now as to your specific questions:

1. It ought to take four years, on good rich prairie land, and no more, to make a good stock hedge; on barren or poorer land, of course it would take proportionally longer, unless manure was used.

2. In my opinion, a common farm hedge should never be clipped at all, at least nothing more than to cut back overgrown shoots, to even the growth, till it is *three*, or at least *two* years old—as the way is to begin at the bottom—and the first thing to be formed is a vigorous root, and for this end, of course the less clip-

ping the better. Then cut down to the ground, cut often, and form the hedge in a single year, beginning in early spring.

3. Shoots will generally grow from four to six feet long if not cut—sometimes more, when soil and culture are good.

4. As to the proportion that proves successful, I should think it about in proportion to the orchards that have proved successful in the West—and your own article or remarks in the Annual Register for 1857, page 355, most clearly sets that forth. The sad fact still is, that there is not more than about one man in ten that will raise any crop whatever; the majority will not have more than two-thirds or one-half a crop of anything, if it is possible to blunder out of it. Hence, if land that would easily produce 100 bushels of corn to the acre, is made to produce 40, it does very well. Just so some get half a hedge or half an orchard, or no hedge or no orchard at all—for it so happens that half a hedge or half an orchard, especially if it is the lower half that is missing, is neither so useful nor so saleable in the market, as half a corn crop. But our good farmers have hedges that I am not ashamed to show against any fence, or turn against any stock in the world, not excepting thievish town-boys, and this helps an orchard, or rather its owner, wonderfully.

5. I suppose the actual cost of a good stock hedge, on good land, at the rate we now sell plants, ought not to exceed 50 cents per rod at most, if made by the farmer himself. But a man off the ground cannot make it so cheaply by nearly one-half. At least I would much rather make two rods of hedge on my own grounds, than one rod on another man's even if not more than a single mile, or even half a mile distance. For the trouble of keeping watch of it, and getting up a team and getting to it, is more than all the other work to be done when you are there, if but a short piece—a mile or less.

6. The late severe winters have *not injured our hedges here at all*. Last winter thousands and millions of young seedling plants were destroyed in the nursery, as in such seasons they are always liable to be. Hence we always take ours up in the fall, so far as we can, and secure them in the plant-houses; and it is impossible to be *certain* of good plants, though they may appear well in the spring, without this care, for the seedling plants are quite apt to be injured in severe winters, more or less, and the injury is not always perceptible, even by the best judges, till after they are set in the hedge-row; and purchasing such plants has, perhaps, more than any one cause, covered the country in places with broken, worthless hedges. Twice in the last 15 years, I have delivered some such injured outstanding plants myself, without knowing it till too late, and had them all to supply again the next spring. The great drought also made sad work in blotching many pieces of new-set hedge where the plants were good, in 1854.

From the above and similar causes, in riding through the country, one will see a great many specimens of worthless, unsightly hedges, and is more apt to see them, unfortunately, on the great railroads and thoroughfares, than anywhere else. For precisely here those damaged plants are most easily hawked about, and sold cheap; and great droves of stock are most likely to range and try the work of careless hands and

neglected fences. Besides those *professional hedge-makers*, who did not always know a plow from a hoe when they began their peregrinations out of the cities and towns, to set "*superb hedges*" for the farmers for two prices, cash down the first year,—these found it more convenient to conduct their operations near the railroads, which they usually completed as soon as the first or second payment was made, and decamped for parts unknown, leaving the hedges and their owners to take care of themselves; and the latter generally found that their *professional hedge* was worth no further care from themselves, than to try to plow or grub it up, which is not so easily done; for this Osage Orange when once set out, insists that it *has a right* to make a hedge anyhow, even if not nearer together than once in ten rods, and you may cut it as much as you please, and it still persist in its right to live and make a fence.

But aside from these casualties, I have never in all my experience or knowledge, known a plant more than two years old, or after its second winter's growth, to be killed with cold here, or *any other* cause, though the thermometer has been sometimes 25° below zero—often 20°—quite often 10°; and peach trees 6 inches through, and grapevines, and many common apple trees of good size, have been killed in my grounds, side by side with the hedge, quite to the ground. In severe winters, the tops of the hedges are always killed down more or less, but the root never so far; and all the killing of the top has only amounted in practice here to the saving of one good spring pruning. The first plant ever brought into this country, some 20 years ago, is still alive in my front yard; and my oldest hedges are decidedly the best on my place; and the same is true of my brother's in Quincy, and many others. But farther north I have learned that the plants last winter killed out so badly in some places in the young two year old hedges, that it has discouraged their owners—I think unwisely—for in other places still farther north, I learn they have stood well; and I must think the error, where they were killed out, consisted in too late culture in the fall; beside it is hardly probable that we shall have another winter combining so many peculiar causes of destruction as the last, perhaps in a whole century; and he that abandons a young hedge, or a wheat crop, or any thing else, if needful on his place, from one unfortunate winter, is unwise, especially if there is good reason to think that some error in culture caused the catastrophe. But I cannot, of course, and will not speak with any positiveness about either soils or climates, or any thing else not immediately within the range of my own personal experience.

But if I were to purchase a farm myself, 200 miles north of this, my first effort would be, as it ever has been here, to hedge it; and if the ground was dry and warm, I believe I should succeed; if not, I know I should fail, till made so by drainage. But I am of the opinion that there may be many places on the poor sandy and gravelly soils of the north, and also on the low and wet soils further south, where it will not pay to attempt this hedge. On our swampy lands and wet swails here, it will not do without thorough draining or dykeing, so as to make a good dry *corn soil*.

7. The only hedge I have ever had killed down was burnt down under a burning building, which burnt the

soil from one to two feet deep, almost into brick dust. But, after all, the roots of the hedge came up through, and that same piece is now a good hedge. Burning off stubble and killing the top in that way, or prairie grass, only makes it grow the thicker and better; and some trim their hedges only by such burning down, I am told, in the south, as the old stocks will stand till the new shoots come up again to their relief.

I believe I have now, my dear sir, answered all of your questions in order as proposed, according to the best of my knowledge; and I am not aware of being under any particular bias in the matter, for instead of desiring to extend my operations in the hedging business, I would prefer, as things now are, to contract it, and sold out all my farms with the intention of so doing, so far and so fast as I find it expedient and practicable.

If anything further is desired, I would most cheerfully give you all the information in my power, so soon as time and other duties will permit.

Allow me also to say that I have seen and felt in connection with this hedge business of the west, as well as with all our other farming interests, such great and urgent need of a system of State institutions, similar to those proposed in Hon. Mr. Morrill's bill now pending in Congress, that I have devoted most of my spare time for some years past, to that great national object, as the Report herewith sent will show; and I hope your time and talents are not so fully employed, but that you will find time to give this great interest an effective helping hand. J. B. TURNER. Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 1, 1858.

Culture of Hungarian Grass or Millet.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I see in your January Cultivator, an inquiry of A. B. REYNOLDS, for the best "Substitute for Hay"—whether green oats, green corn, millet, &c., or carrots, or other root crops, are the best substitute. It is my opinion that the Hungarian Grass Seed is far preferable to either of the above. That any kind of land that will raise good corn or oats, will raise good Hungarian grass, and on land that will raise from 60 to 75 bushels per acre, will raise from 3 to 5 tons per acre. It has been grown here in the West at the rate of 7 tons per acre. When it grows from 3 to 5 tons per acre, it will turn out from thirty to forty bushels seed per acre. One bushel seed will be sufficient to sow three acres. At this place it is now selling for \$3 per bushel from our seed stores. I however bought five bushels from a country wagon last week for \$12, weighing full 50 pounds to the bushel. The ground should be prepared the same as for sowing oats, and be sown from the first to the last of May, and it will then be ready to cut right after oat harvest.

If cut for hay it must be cut when in bloom, and about the time the lower blades or leaves begin to turn yellow. If cut for seed, it should be cut when the seed is in a thick doughy state, and then bound in sheaves the same as wheat, which makes it much more convenient for threshing in a machine. The seed is of an oily nature, and horses or cattle will eat the seed before corn or oats, and the hay before timothy and clover. Horses having been fed on grain and good timothy hay being changed to one-half the grain and this hay, began to improve immediately in flesh, and

their coats more sleek and shiny. Cattle will do very well on this hay after the seed is threshed out. The grass has good roots, grows deep in the ground, and will stand dry seasons much better than any other kind of grass. The driest seasons in the West will not make the grass wilt in the middle of the day. After the grass is mown, it will sprout or sucker up very thick, and will probably make much more pasture than timothy and clover, after being mown, during the summer and fall. It will not stand the winter, and of course must be sown annually. I shall sow about 15 acre the coming season, and shall then be better able to test the quality of the grass. In some parts of Iowa, where timothy hay sells for \$10 per ton, the hay of the Hungarian grass brings from \$12 to \$15 per ton. S. P. KIRKBRIDE. Quincy, Ill.

Although our correspondent pronounces the Hungarian grass superior to Millet, we suspect he has never seen the latter plant cultivated under its proper name, for we can assure him that the Hungarian grass is identical with the German millet. It is a valuable forage plant, and especially adapted to the light rich soils of the prairies, where enormous crops of it were grown the past year.

The Value of Hay Caps.

Hay caps, made of stout cotton cloth, have been extensively introduced into use in many sections of the country, within a few years past, and judging from the best sources of information within our reach, we know they are generally approved of, on the score of economy, by those who have given them a fair trial.

In the autumn of 1856, Mr. FLINT, Secretary of the Mass. Board of Agriculture, directed to one or more farmers in every town in the state, a circular containing a series of questions pertaining to the farm. The tenth question was, "Have you used hay caps? and if so, with what result in point of economy? How were they made, and at what cost?"

To the above questions he received numerous replies, and in almost every case the use of the hay caps was highly approved.

A practical farmer of Hampshire county says:

"In reply to your question as to the utility of hay caps, it gives me pleasure to say, that after using them constantly for the last seven years, I consider them of the first importance in the most critical branch of farming.

"I can safely affirm that my hay has been intrinsically worth on an average, one or two dollars a ton more than my neighbors, which has been proved by the remarkable health of my animals. * * Having these covers always at hand, it has been my practice to mow my grass when it was ready, *without consulting the almanac or waiting for a change of the moon*, and the result has been, I have had more than my share of good luck in this important branch of business.

"They are also very useful as a protection against heavy dews, and as a cover for coarse clover and timothy, I consider them *indispensable*."

A Worcester county farmer says:

"I have one hundred, made of cotton sheeting, two yards square; the hundred cost me just forty dollars. I think they have saved me twenty dollars this year. I had at one time this season, one hundred and thirty cocks standing out in a six days storm. One hundred were covered—not having caps enough, thirty were left uncovered. The uncovered was worth but little, while the covered was passable hay. I stooked some oats,

which I capped—they stood a two days rain without injury."

Recently a New-Hampshire farmer, Mr. W., informed us that he procured one hundred, two yard square caps, at the cost of forty cents each, and he thinks that he more than saved the cost of them in the protection they afforded his hay the last unusually wet season. He cut about 80 tons, a large portion of it clover and herdsgrass.

Believing that there is frequently a great saving to farmers, that have a supply of hay caps on hand during the busy season of haying and harvesting, we thus early refer to the subject for the purpose of calling the attention of farmers, who are not provided with hay caps, to the consideration of the question at this comparatively leisure season of the year. If any shall determine to provide against "a rainy day," in hay time, by procuring a supply of caps, we will just suggest to them that in this matter it is better to procure them a few weeks before needed for use, than to be a single day too late.

Farmers differ somewhat as to the proper size of hay caps. We have seen them in sizes ranging all the way from one yard to two yards square. We think $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square is as small as any should be made, but should prefer those two yards square. Several methods have been practiced to secure them upon the cocks of hay; some recommend sewing in each corner a stone weighing one or two pounds each; others have eyelet holes in the corners, through which they thrust small pins of 18 or 20 inches in length into the cocks of hay; others attach to each corner a loop of strong twine 12 or 18 inches long, and make use of ash or other hard wood pins, eighteen inches long. The pins are about one inch square at the top end, near which they have cut into them a "hooked notch" for connecting them to the twine loop. The lower end of the pin is tapered to a point, so as to easily penetrate the ground. With two yard square caps, the corners of them can be spread out beyond the base of the cocks, so as to carry the rain beyond the hay, which would not be the case with the small sized caps. A small canvass bag is very convenient for depositing the pins when the caps are removed from the cocks. Some, however, make use of a nail keg for this purpose.

In a somewhat extensive drive over a farming section of country, last September, we saw hundreds of hay caps on shocks of corn and cornstalks, as also upon stooks of beans. We have also frequently seen them used as a temporary covering for stooks of wheat, oats, and other grain.

Pleuro-pneumonia.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Knowing that you keep the run of anything new respecting the diseases of cattle, I address you for information as to the distemper known as pleuro-pneumonia, or disease of the lungs. I must have imported it to my New-Jersey farm in the last lot of Short-Horns I imported in September. Two of them died in the Fall, and it has broken out to such an extent that I am compelled to sell off my dairy stock and young Short-Horns, half and three-quarter bred stock, some 75 head. I have had seven die, and some ten more sick, with all my herd coughing. Two of my very best prize animals are among the dead. I hope I am clear of it on my West Farms farm, but it is all

around me. Is there any preventive? If you can help me you will confer a favor. THOS. RICHARDSON. New-York, Feb. 11.

Knowing that a friend in Dutchess county, had a recent French work, in which this disease was said to be more satisfactorily treated than in any English work, we applied to him for information. His reply, for which he has our thanks, is annexed:

MESSRS. EDITORS—In compliance with your request I send you a couple of extracts from the article on pleuro-pneumonia in Gelle's "Pathologie Bovine." Therein are described the symptoms apparent in the two first stages of this disease, and the treatment pursued by Profs. Chabert and Delafond. I select the accounts given by these two gentlemen from among some twenty others cited by M. Gelle, as they seem to have had the greatest experience, and as these embrace almost every thing stated by the others. In its third stage, the disease being considered nearly hopeless, I omit all reference to it; as also all speculations as to the producing causes of the malady, and the accounts given of post-mortem examinations, lest my article should be too long for an agricultural paper, or by its length should frighten some from trying the very simple remedies recommended.

M. Delafond thus describes the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia:—

"In its first stage, although the animal may appear in good health otherwise, the eyes are red and blood-shot, the breathing and the pulse quickened, (25 to 30 respirations,—50 to 60 pulsations per minute;) a slight, hacking and frequent cough may be observed morning and evening, especially during the prevalence of cold storms, and the cow shows frequent desires for the bull. This continues from three to ten days, when the disease passes into its second stage, and becomes more apparent. The beast now loses its appetite and ceases to chew the cud; its eyes are red, and sometimes have a yellowish hue; the cough is more frequent at night than in the morning, when in the field than when in the stable; its breathing is plaintive and greatly quickened, (35 to 45 respirations,) and the breath very hot; pulse ranging from 70 to 100, though in some cases it does not exceed 50 to 60; a white, gluey liquid flows from the nostrils; the yield of milk from the cow is greatly decreased, and there is a strong tendency to cast her calf, the delivery of which is attended with great difficulty and serves to increase the virulence of the disease: during all this time the animal remains almost constantly on foot, and when in the fields seeks to shelter itself from the wind as much as possible: if now we pinch or press on the spinal bone, just behind the withers, the animal will show signs of pain by shrinking from the touch, and by a slight groan: the abdomen is generally distended."

The treatment recommended in the first stage of the disease, by M. Delafond, consists

"In the entire separation of the animals attacked, a short allowance of food, bleeding, rubbing with a dry woolen cloth, and the administration of one drachm of tartar emetic in a pint of warm water; the bleeding to be repeated two or three times if there is no improvement in the pulse and respiration. He also advises the use of a diet drink of a decoction of barley, to which is added 2 lbs. (avoirdupois) of sulphate of soda dissolved in eight quarts of the liquid, given in doses of one quart every three hours; the injection of four clysters each day, formed of a decoction of marsh mallow and linseed, and the application of emollient fumigations beneath the nostrils. This treatment to be continued through the first period of the disease (three or four days.)

"In the second stage, when the appetite is gone,

the abdomen swollen, the pulse quick and small, the chest painful to the touch, and the breathing plaintive, the bleeding should be repeated every two or three days, not taking more than 4 or 5 pounds of blood each time; glauber salts should be substituted for the emetic, and the food should be more liberal and of the kind most easily digested; the other applications to be continued as before."

The symptoms as described by M. Chabert, are as follows:

"1st stage—Head depressed, muzzle somewhat dry, eyes heavy, pulse hard, quick and irregular, flanks slightly heaving, mouth and breath hot, ears and horns rather hot, hair dry and staring, dung black and hard, urine thick, high scented and but rarely voided; the animal loses its appetite and strength, but feels great thirst, and has a short dry cough, at times strong and frequent.

"2nd Stage:—Increase of all the above symptoms; extreme sensibility of the spine when compressed, gnashing of the teeth, and diminution of the milk. The animal carries its head raised; the eyes are glistening and watery; the pulse very quick, thirst extreme, mouth dry and very hot, breath burning, muzzle dry, the nostrils spasmodically contracted and their inner surface inflamed, while a reddish matter mixed with small clots of blood is forced from them and from the mouth. The surface of the body at times is very hot, and then again equally cold; this heat is often confined to portions of the body. The flanks are agitated; the cough is strong, oftentimes continuous, obstinate and convulsive; the animal seldom or never lies down, and in some cases an exterior and movable tumor appears on the neck or elbow. The disappearance of this tumor internally, or the absence of the cough in the presence of the other symptoms, is a sign of approaching death.

"Treatment during the 1st period, recommended by M. Chabert:—Bleed at the jugular, if the pulse is strong, hard and full; not otherwise. When the pulse has moderated, apply a blister on each side of the chest, and afterwards rub the tumors thus raised with basilicon ointment animated with cantharides. Give twice a day alexiteric drinks composed of an infusion of juniper berries, ammonia and Peruvian bark; gargles of a sweetened decoction of barley, warm clysters, fumigations of vinegar directed up the nostrils, plenty of rubbing, and the use of covering.

"2d period:—Bleed as above, apply very strong blisters on the chest, administer drenches of an infusion of juniper berries, emollient clysters, nitrated drinks, and gargles. If the animal is feeble, give the alexiteric drinks as above."

Whether pleuro-pneumonia is contagious or not is a disputed point; judging from the account cited in his book, M. Gellé considers that in its worst form, it is. At any rate, the veterinaries all advise the immediate and entire separation of the diseased from the healthy animals, that the stables should be thoroughly cleansed, aired and disinfected, and that all the animals should be well brushed and kept on a low diet. The taking of a fair quantity of blood, and the insertion of a seton in the brisket, the tape having been previously dipped in turpentine and then rolled in powdered cantharides, is also recommended as a preservative measure. W. C. S. February 16th, 1858.

Prof. WAY has resigned the position he has so long held—with great credit to himself and benefit to the cause of agricultural science—as chemist to the Royal Ag. Society of England.

GUANO, &c., FOR MEADOWS.—The same paper recommends as an application for meadows, 2 cwt. of guano and 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda—to be well mixed, and applied in two dressings in March and April.

Winter Care of Poultry.

We do not wish the reader of this article to infer from the heading, that the suggestions contained in it do not also apply to summer as well as winter, but only that in almost all latitudes, poultry require, in many important respects, much more attention in winter than at other seasons of the year. And perhaps the most important of all these, next to providing them with a suitable house, as mentioned in our last article, (page 45) is a regular supply of animal matter. That it is indispensable to their health, and to their constant production of eggs, no one of much experience in this matter will deny. Every one will tell you that your fowls must have access to substances containing lime, from which to elaborate shells for their eggs, but hardly any one seems to think whence the elements of which the eggs themselves are composed, are to come. These must be furnished in the food, and therefore we must inquire what kind of food is suited to this purpose. The chief constituent of both the white and the yolk of the egg, is an organized substance called albumen; and nitrogen is one of the chief constituents of albumen. Therefore, it is plain, that if you want your hens to lay, you must feed them on substances containing nitrogen. The flesh and blood of animals are almost identical with albumen, and contain a considerable amount of nitrogen. But corn, and such other grains as can be economically fed to poultry, do not contain much nitrogen, though they contain the elements necessary for the production of fat. Oats have a much larger proportion of nitrogen than corn, and at the ordinary relative proportion of prices, are the more economical of the two. Poultry may be fattened on substances which do not contain a particle of nitrogen, as starch, sugar, and the fat itself of other animals, but they will not continue to lay. It is not, therefore the fat, but the muscle and the blood, liver, the scraps which remain after trying lard, and tallow, &c., which are best adapted for food for hens; and of which a little given every day or two, when they cannot pick up insects and worms for themselves, will abundantly repay you in their increased production of eggs. Those scraps from the table which are often given to prolong the existence of some ugly raw-boned, snarling, sheep-stealing cur, would suffice for as many hens as ought to take the place of the aforesaid dog.

As to providing shells for your hen's eggs; old mortar, burned bones and oyster shells will furnish it—of course unslacked lime must not be given them. They are particularly partial to oyster-shell lime, probably because it may have a little flavor of the salt water; and we would here observe that while salt itself is injurious to poultry, scraps of salt meat and fish are much relished by them, and after some observation and inquiry, we venture to say, productive of no bad results. Bones partly converted into charcoal and pounded fine, furnish both lime and nutriment. Such bones as can be easily mashed with a hammer as they come from the table, furnish a larger amount of oily matter than one who has never tried the experiment would suppose, while the fragments themselves, which the fowls will eagerly devour, contain phosphate of lime, the very thing that they need. Red peppers, onions, cabbage and celery leaves, chopped up, are all excellent articles of vegetable diet which fowls greatly need in winter as a change from their dry food. We do not advocate much feeding of warm and soft food, except an

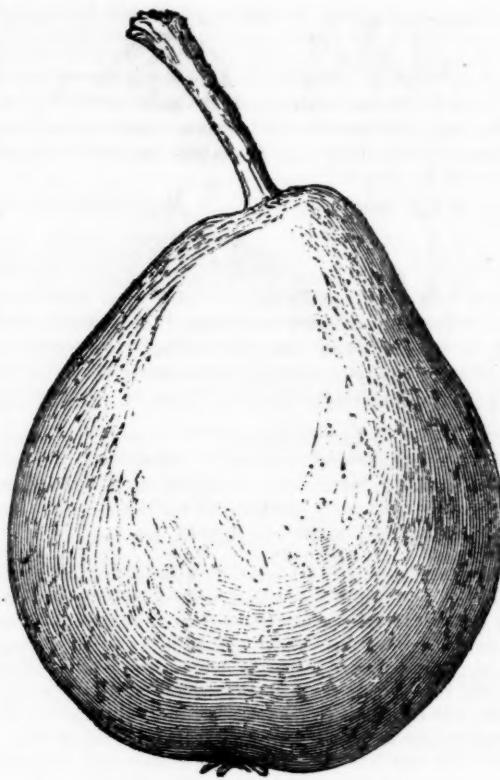
occasional change of boiled potatoes, (at something under a dollar a bushel,) because the digestive organs of fowls are not adapted to soft food. Corn may be parched, and its nutritive qualities thus much increased, and if corn-meal is fed it can be mixed up with water, or with mashed potatoes, and then baked in rough cakes. Nor do we approve the plan of giving the fowls access to as much grain as they want at all times; they will be sure to suffer more or less, like some other bipeds, from a gluttony unrestrained by moral principle.

And we have another objection to these labor-saving machines for feeding and watering fowls, which is that they will be neglected *in other respects*. Instead of visiting your fowls regularly to see what they need, and what is their condition, you will fall into the very bad habit of leaving them to themselves, taking it for granted, that because they have water and grain, they are doing well enough. *When people take it for granted things are going right, that is generally the time they are going wrong.* Feed your fowls regularly, and take time to do it, not throwing the corn down in a heap for them to snatch up in two minutes, but scatter it as much as possible a little at a time. Our own experience agrees with that of most poultry breeders whom we have known, that an average of one gill of corn a day, half in the morning and half at night, with such scraps as may be thrown to them at noon, is sufficient to keep fowls in a good laying condition. And though we have spoken of oats as containing more nitrogen than corn, we prefer corn, (if meat is occasionally given,) as the rule, and oats as the exception, chiefly because the fowls themselves seem to prefer it. One writer in the same breath, condemns corn as heating and producing only fat; and meat as unsuited to fowls, evidently overlooking the distinction between fat which contains no nitrogen, and fibre and blood which do.

Without a constant supply of fresh water, which some persons never think of providing, poultry will not thrive. Shallow earthen pans or those scooped out of stone, are better than wood; cast iron ones we prefer as more durable, and the rust taken up by the water is rather an advantage to the fowls. A few drops of assafoetida, kept in solution in a vial, poured occasionally into their water, is of great benefit, both as a stimulant and a prophylactic. In the above suggestions, intended solely for the inexperienced, we have endeavored to adhere to such principles of simplicity and economy as will make them easily available by all. H. Ellicott's Mills, Md.

Another Good Day's Work for a Boy.

MESSRS. LUTHER TUCKER & SON—Seeing an account of a good day's work for a boy, from Pleasant Ridge, Ill., I will just state to you what my son, who is not 13 years old yet, performed in the month of July last. He milked eight cows before breakfast, and then walked three miles to a field of wheat, and raked and bound with double bands 80 shocks, making 1,200 sheaves—walked home to dinner, and walked back, and walked home at night, making 12 miles walk, and got his eight cows milked before the sun was down. The next day the boy got his team, and went into the same field and loaded and pitched off on to the stack for a man to stack, 5,500 sheaves. The wheat when thrashed, measured 425 bushels, weighing 62 lbs. per bushel, and the boy got home and took care of his team before dark. I do not wish to boast at all, but just think him able to do as much of any kind of farm-work, as any boy of his age in Illinois. J. P. Mount Pleasant.

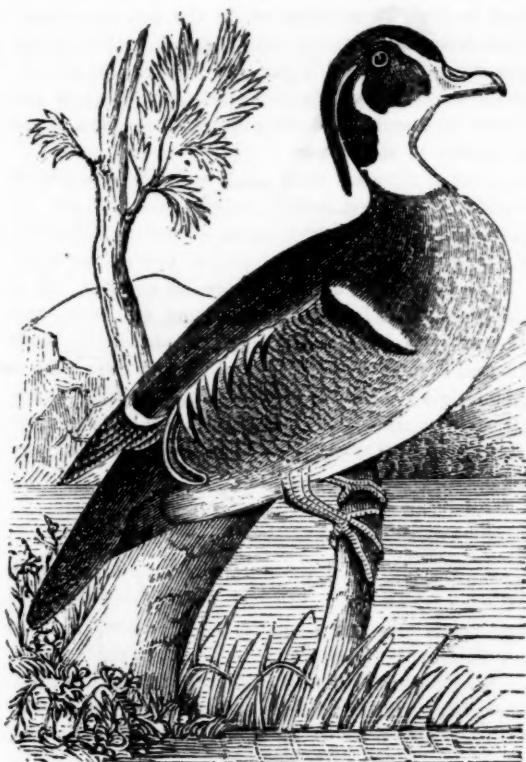


New Pears—(CONTINUED.)

THEODORE VAN MONS.—Medium to large, obovate-pyriform, regular, greenish yellow, more or less covered with distinct patches of russet; stem an inch long, scarcely sunk; calyx large, open; basin, none—sometimes closed in a small basin; flesh granular, juicy, and melting—sometimes slightly astringent. Varying from "good" to "very good." This pear is likely to prove valuable on account of its vigorous growth and great productiveness, when worked on pear or quince.

A Good Farmer—Large Crops.

A subscriber at Townsend, Canada West, writes us as follows:—"I have been taking your paper for the last twelve years—in fact ever since I commenced farming, and I hope to be a life subscriber. I should like to give you some of my experience in farming, but I am not accustomed to writing for the papers. I have five hundred acres of land under cultivation, all in a block. I have grown whole fields of wheat that averaged 40 bushels per acre. I had one field of 14 acres that went 42 bushels per acre. I have grown 70 bushels of shelled corn per acre. I raise from 10 to 14 acres of Swedish turnips every year. Never had a failure. Last season I had 12 acres, 3½ of which produced 4,000 bushels. This astonished the natives. I have a dairy of 25 cows, and a stock barn capable of accommodating 40 head of cattle. I cut all the feed for my stock. I give them a mixture of cut straw, hay and turnips, three times a day, measured to them with a basket. My cattle are all fat. I think it a very great saving to keep stock under shelter. Turnips I consider just the thing to keep animals healthy." [We shall be glad to receive the results of the experience and observations of a farmer who raises such crops, and we hope to be favored with contributions from his pen, unaccustomed though it may be, to write for the press.]

The Wood Duck—*Anas sponsa*.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Among all the whole tribe of ducks known, there is none that will compare with the beautiful little Wood Duck, for richness and variety of colors—the only one approaching it being the Mandarin Duck of China, which indeed it strongly resembles. To describe it would require a colored plate, or the duck itself, as words are inadequate to do it justice. It is called Wood Duck from the circumstance of its making its nest in the hollow trees. It is familiarly known in every part of the United States, from Florida to Lake Ontario. During the summer only it is seen in this state, migrating southward on the approach of cold weather. Its favorite haunts are in the solitary deep and muddy creeks, ponds and mill-dams of the interior, making its nest frequently in old hollow trees that overhang the water. In its wild state its food consists of acorns, seeds of aquatic plants, and insects. It has been found from 19° south to 54° north latitude; and breeds from Mexico to the Columbia river, and eastwardly to Nova Scotia. It is peculiar to America.

The Wood Duck seldom flies in flocks of more than three or four individuals together, and most commonly in pairs; they are not Mormons, but live in pairs like pigeons. The common note of the drake is "peet," "peet;" but when standing sentinel, if he sees danger he makes a noise not unlike a young sucking pig, "or eek!" "or eek!" Their flesh is not equal to that of the blue-winged teal. Formerly they were not frequent in the markets of New-York and Albany. A few years ago large numbers were taken in a seine on Lake Pleasant, and sold alive in the Albany market.

This most beautiful duck has often been tamed, and is chiefly valuable as an ornament to pleasure grounds, on account of its brilliant plumage. They soon become nearly as tame and familiar as other fowls. It is generally conceded, we believe, and there can be no

doubt but that all domestic fowls we now possess, have been reclaimed from a state of nature. We are certain the turkey and the Brazilian duck have been recently reclaimed; and we see no reason why many more may not be domesticated as well, if any pains were taken to do it. Some forty years ago, as we are informed, a Mr. Nicol, who lived on the west side of Gunpowder Creek, had a whole yard swarming with the Wood Ducks, which he had tamed and completely domesticated, so that they bred, and were as familiar as any other tame fowls.

Some three or four years since, Mr. VASSAR procured of Messrs. HAINES of New Jersey, a pair of these elegant little ducks. He was unfortunate in losing the drake after the first season, but succeeded in rearing until nearly full grown, a brood of seven, when a rascally weazel, mink, or some other "varmint," stole into the yard in the stillness of night, and killed all but two of the young ones, leaving one male and one female; these, with the old duck, now constitute our breeding stock but as the drake is no polygamist, we must be content with the produce of one duck. Last season one of the ducks laid her clutch of eggs and sat on them, but was so often disturbed by visitors that none were hatched. We hope to be more fortunate the coming season. They are kept in the poultry-yard with other fowls, having a tank of pure water to play in, with suitable accommodations for laying and roosting.

To show how far they are reclaimed in the second generation, we will mention that a few evenings since the drake got frightened at something, and flew out of the yard, and nothing was seen of him until the next morning, when he was found near by, and when the gate was opened he marched in with apparent gratification. C. N. BEMENT. *Springside.*

Apple Seeds—Hot-Beds—Grapes.

Will you give the best way to plant apple seeds in the spring, and also the best plan of a hot-bed? And if you know anything of a German plan of using a white cloth painted with oil and eggs in the room of glass, will you inform me whether it is an improvement over the old way? Also, what is the best work on grape culture, and where can the book be obtained, and at what price? A SUBSCRIBER.

Apple seed, which have been kept in proper condition through the winter, that is, mixed with sand or peat, are planted early in spring an inch deep, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and vegetate freely. Planting in the autumn half an inch deep, and covering with an inch of clear manure, gives them an earlier and more vigorous start.

The last Rural Register contains a good description of the mode for making hot-beds.

We have never tried the described mode of making hot-bed covers, and cannot speak of its comparative merits—but think glass will be found best on the long run. The proportions we have seen recommended are, one quart whitewash, one pint linseed oil, and whites of three eggs.

The Treatise of J. F. Allen on the Grape, is full and complete of its kind; Chorlton's American Grape Grower's Guide is an excellent practical work; and Reemelin's Vine Dresser's Manual gives full directions for vineyard culture and the manufacture of wine. The first is furnished for one dollar, the second for sixty cents, and the last for twenty-five cents, all sent postage free by A. O. MOORE, Agricultural book publisher, New-York.

Hints about Candles.

A little inquiry into the nature of flame, teaches some important facts in the manufacture of candles, not always well understood.

1. Flame is perfectly *transparent*. It is true we do not see common objects through it, because the bright light of the flame eclipses all the fainter light of the objects beyond. The transparency is proved by the fact that the flame of a candle never casts a shadow, when placed between another candle and the wall; and also by the fact that an oblong or flat flame gives precisely as much light seen edgewise or with its broad side.

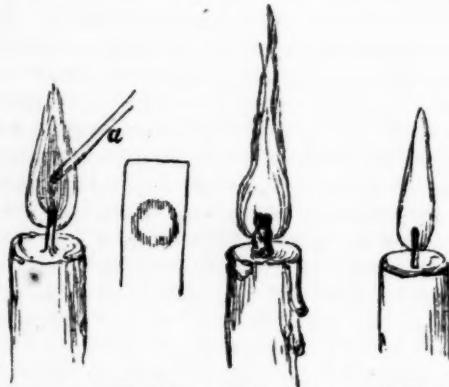


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

2. The brightness and combustion are all at the *outside*. The interior consists merely of the *gas*, which is constantly manufacturing from the tallow, the heat and light being at the outer surface of this portion of the gas, when it is in contact with the oxygen of the air, as shown in Fig. 1. This may be proved by holding a piece of paper for a moment across the flame, when the outer or hot portion will burn a ring in the paper, leaving the interior uninjured, Fig. 2. Or it may be shown by quickly and dexterously thrusting the point of a phosphorous match into the interior of the flame, *a*, Fig. 1, where it will not be lighted, the wood merely being burned off by the outer heat.

3. These facts explain why an unsuffed candle gives so little light. The large black snuff hides the light of a large part of the transparent flame—the consumption of tallow being always the same in either case, according to experiment.

4. For the same reason, a large, loose wick, by giving a broad black snuff to the candle, produces a great loss of light for the amount of tallow consumed. A smaller, compactly twisted wick, is more agreeable to the eye and more economical. The large wick produces a tall flickering blaze, often throwing off smoke, Fig. 3. The smaller, compact wick, on the other hand, gives a more compact flame, which never flickers nor throws off smoke, Fig. 4. Hence the latter is less injurious to the eyes. The large hot wick often causes the tallow to run down the candle, although all candles are liable to this difficulty if carried about.

A small wick feeds the melted tallow to the flame more slowly than a large one, and consequently the small wick candles burn the longest. In consequence of the black snuff, imperfect combustion, and waste by smoke, in the one shown in Fig. 3, it gives but little more light than Fig. 4, yet experiments show that the tallow is consumed nearly twice as fast. The candle in Fig. 3 will burn an inch in about 35 minutes—that in Fig. 4

an inch in 65 or 70 minutes, while the amount of useful light from the latter is nearly equal to that of the former, saving nearly 100 per cent. Therefore, a family which consumes yearly twelve dollars worth of the first described sort, need not require more than about seven dollars of the latter.

The best candles we have tried, had a wick made of four cords of common cotton pack-thread, twisted together, for a candle three-fourths of inch in diameter. This will give an idea of the proper size of the wick, yet it may without inconvenience be smaller. It is much better, both for convenience and economy, and for the eyes, to burn two candles at once with small wicks and a clear steady light, than one only with a large one, giving off a large, dancing, smoking flame.

All these remarks are intended to apply to the use of good, pure tallow—a bad material will fail in any case.

How to Make Farming Profitable.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I notice DR. LEE's remarks in Co. Gent. of Feb. 18, p. 107. I don't think he fully comprehends my meaning. What I mean, is, that every farmer in Western New-York ought to feed something better than hay and straw to his sheep and cattle during winter, and to their stock cattle as well as to those fattening for an early market. I say that every flock of sheep would pay, and well, too, to be fed at least 60 lbs. of grain or 50 lbs. oil-cake meal during winter, even when fed hay.

I know I can keep either sheep or cattle more profitably by feeding part grain or oil meal than in feeding hay alone, even if I am going to keep them two years before fattening for the butcher. For instance, I bought a lot of lean lambs 28th of Nov., 1856, at \$2 each—fed them 12 ounces oil-cake meal each daily the first winter, with straw only—gave them good pasture from April until the 14th of last Dec., when I commenced feeding them 1 lb. each of oil-cake meal daily, with occasionally 1 lb. each of oats in place of the meal; they had also good hay. On the 8th of the present month, I sold them at \$9.22 each. Now that is the way I would have farmers keep their young stock. I always feed my breeding ewes corn meal or oil meal. The lambs at 14 days old, will commence eating meal. In this way they will weigh more than two kept in the common way, when they are five months old. Just the same way with calves. Now I know every farmer in the State of New-York can have stuff to feed his sheep and cattle equally as well as I do, if he tries to do it. All cannot get oil-cake convenient, I know, but every one of them can have oats, corn, barley, peas, or buckwheat. Let them feed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound to each sheep per day, beginning whenever the pasture fails, and I will warrant it to pay. No matter whether the sheep are for market in one or three years; let them keep up the feed every winter, and by increase of wool, increase of lambs, and by increase of the size and weight of the sheep, they will be abundantly paid for the extra feed, not even taking into account the extra manure, which is no small item with me.

As to resting land—if seeded with clover and timothy, thoroughly plastered, and not eat off too close by sheep or cattle, four years such rest in Western New-York will make it bring good crops of grain. I notice

DR. LEE talks of 30 years rest. It may require that in Georgia, but not so in New-York State. If farmers would only keep about one-fourth of their cleared land in tillage, and be industrious in making and saving manure, the farms would pay as well as ever, as grass generally pays me as well as any thing. But one great trouble with a great many farmers is, they think the land can do far more than it can. They over stock it with cattle and sheep, and then they pay little or nothing. It is not the number kept, but good keeping that pays.

Having to hire all my labor, except what I did myself, for the last 36 years, and to make the *land pay for its first cost, as well as for labor and improvements*, if I had not fed highly, I might now have been a town or county charge. It has been high feeding, high manuring, and draining, that has left me something to support me in old age. Farmers, will you not take counsel? J. JOHNSTON. *Near Geneva.*

Carrots a Substitute for Hay.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having noticed an article in the Jan. Cultivator, entitled "Substitutes for Hay," by A. B. REYNOLDS, who wishes to know the cost of raising and feeding the different kinds of substitutes. I have raised a substitute in carrots for five years past, which I think is a very good substitute. I raised last season two hundred and twenty bushels from fifty-seven square rods of ground, which would be nearly six hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. The ground on which the above crop was raised, was manured a year ago last spring, and planted with broomcorn—was plowed in the fall after the broomcorn came off—harrowed and plowed last spring—ridged or drilled in rows of two feet apart—then passed a two horse roller over the rows to settle them down and make them of a uniform height. The seed may be sown by a planter or by hand. I sowed the last season by hand, as I had no planter, and thought that I could sow it by hand quicker than to get one, and just as well. I made a mark with a hoe or a sharp stick on top of the row—then put the seed in the mark, and covered it with a light covering of earth. As soon as weeds make their appearance, a horse and cultivator should be passed through the rows to destroy them, and continue to do so until the tops are six or eight inches long—then I passed a plow through them, and shoved the dirt towards the tops. I cannot exactly tell the cost of raising the above crop, as the work was mingled with other farm work, but will not vary much from the following:

Preparing ground and sowing seed,.....	\$2.00
Half pound carrot seed,.....	50
Cultivating, weeding and thinning,.....	2.50
Digging, trimming and putting in cellar,.....	5.00
	\$10.00
220 bushels of carrots at 20c,.....	\$44.00
8 cart-loads of tops worth 25c. per load,.....	2.00
	\$46.00
	10.00
Profits from 57 square rods,.....	\$36.00

or about one hundred and one dollars per acre.

As regards the cost of feeding carrots, I consider it less than most of the root crops, as cows will eat them without slicing, except the largest ones, which I slice for the calves. J. CHALMERS. *Glenville.*

Salt as a Manure for Cabbage, Turnips, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I was much interested in the perusal of Mr. LEVESQUE's account of his clearing a field of that troublesome plant, "coltsfoot," as given in the Co. Gent. of 11th inst., and of the growth of \$100 worth of cabbage per acre, on land that three months previous had received a dressing of two tons per acre of salt—as also in his statement, that "cabbages of sorts, Swedish turnips, kohl rabi, and mangold wurzel, all being in their native state, marine plants, consequently common salt is a necessary and beneficent addition to the soil, in the cultivation of all plants as naturally grow near the sea-shore." I believe Mr. L. is correct in his views as above expressed.

Early in October, 1856, in company with Dr. Tyler, the then physician of the New-Hampshire Insane Hospital, I took a stroll over a portion of the farm connected with the institution; none of the crops interested me more than their field cabbages, there being not far from 3,000 heads of the largest and best cabbages I had ever seen. I remarked to him, that for a few years the cabbage crop had, in my vicinity, been almost worthless, in consequence of being "clump-footed." He remarked, that a liberal application of salt to the land, or manure intended for cabbages, was a certain cure and preventive for fingers and toes, and all other "ills that the cabbage is heir to." The manure intended for cabbages, received all the beef and pork brine and salt of the institution, amounting to many barrels each year, and since they had made use of the salted manure, they had not failed to raise extra large crops. For the three past years, cabbages from the grounds of the insane asylum have always taken the lead over all others at the N. H. State Fair. L. BARTLETT. *Warner, Feb., 1858.*

A New Manure.

In a report of experiments with different manures, contained in a recent issue of the North British Agriculturist, we observe that one of the manures used was saw-dust steeped in chamberlye for six weeks. This, like the other manures reported, was employed as an application to a crop of turnips. Nothing is said about the manner in which it was dried and made fit for sowing, whether by exposure to air and sun, which, we think, would rob it of some of its most valuable properties, or by mixing it with some dry and pulverulent substance. Should any of our readers try this new manure, it would be well to employ some absorbent of ammonia, as charcoal dust or seasoned muck, in the reduction of it to a dry state. Neither is the quantity which was used mentioned, all that is said under this head being that it was "sown with a good handful along the drill." The effect of this manure upon the turnip crop is about equal to that of four and a half cwts. of Peruvian guano, costing about \$16; the produce of the plot manured with the soaked saw-dust, being at the rate of 17 tons, 8 cwts. of turnips per acre, (white globe,) and that of the plot manured with Peruvian guano being at the rate of 17 tons and 18 cwts. per acre.

We presume that this new manure will be tried by many both in Great Britain and this country during the coming season. The individual who reports upon it, says that the saw-dust steeping was an idea of his own, and that it will be tried next year on a more extensive scale by several farmers.

The Proper Depth of Covering Grass Seeds.

C. L. FLINT, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, in his valuable Report on Grasses, gives a table showing the depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which the greatest number of seeds germinate; also the depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which only half the seeds germinate; and further, the least depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which none of the seeds germinated.

We here only give a list of a few kinds, they being the kinds mostly grown in this country.

Orchard Grass,.....	0 to $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	to 1	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Timothy,.....	0 to $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	to 1	.....	2
Red Clover,.....	0 to $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to $1\frac{1}{2}$	2
White Clover,.....	0 to $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	to $1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tall Oat Grass,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4

The foregoing results were obtained by careful experiments. The first column shows that the five kinds of seeds germinated as well on the surface of the ground, as those that were covered from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch. But it is proper to say that the soil used in the experiments to ascertain the proper depth of covering, was kept moist during the process of germination, though freely exposed to the light, which accounts for the large number of seeds germinated without any covering whatever.

Only one half of the several kinds of seeds germinated when covered at the depths specified in column second; and none of the seeds germinated when covered at the depths specified in the third column. The above statements will doubtless surprise many farmers. We have time and again known farmers to sow their grass seeds at the same time they sowed their grain, and then with a heavy harrow, go over the ground from two to four times. Such a process must bury much of the seed too deep to vegetate, if there is any truth in the figures we have given.

Mr. F. also gives the number of seeds in a bushel of red top seed; also in a peck of timothy, and in four pounds of clover seed. The above named quantities of seeds are used by many farmers in stocking down an acre of land to grass. Other farmers frequently use, in addition to the bushel of red top, a large quantity of timothy and clover.

Now it has been ascertained by carefully counting the seeds in an ounce of the three kinds of seeds, how many there are in a pound or a bushel. From this data it has been ascertained, that the farmer that sows upon an acre of land one bushel of red top, one peck of timothy, and four pounds of clover, puts upon his acre no less than 95,868,000 seeds. This gives over 15 seeds to the square inch, or about 2,200 seeds to the square foot. What farmer ever gets such a number of grass plants upon a square inch or foot of his newly stocked down field?

From many years observation, and some recent experiments, we are led to believe that not much less than half the grass seed sown by many farmers fails to germinate in consequence of being "covered too deep."

We have frequently seen farmers sowing their grain and grass seeds upon the furrow, and then cross harrow, for the express purpose of burying the seeds deep, from the mistaken idea that there was no danger of covering the "pinpoint seed" too deep for vegetating.

We have known others to only once pass the harrow

over the furrows, then sow their grain and grass seeds, and then "finish off" by going over the ground twice with the cultivator. But according to the table of depths of covering grass seeds, it seems that the seeds of timothy, clover and white clover fail to germinate when covered at the depth of two inches—where the cultivator is used for covering the seeds, it is very probable that a large portion of them get buried two inches or more; if so, then they fail to vegetate.

Some defer sowing the grass seeds till they have done using the harrow; then sow the seeds, and go over the land with a "brush harrow"—but the brush harrow sometimes draws the surface soil and seeds too much into ridges.

Some may ask, if there is so much danger of covering grass seeds too deep, what is the remedy? Will it do to sow them upon the surface of the ground, and leave the seeds to their fate? Without answering the above questions direct, we will give the results of several experiments we have recently made in sowing grass seeds.

In November, 1856, we sowed a small piece of land with winter rye; after harrowing in the rye, sowed at the rate of one peck of timothy seed per acre; intended to have rolled the ground the next day, but that proved rainy; nothing farther was done with the field till last April, when we sowed about six pounds of clover seed per acre. The result was, a fair crop of rye, and about the "thickest catch" of grass we ever had. Last spring sowed two acres, a part with wheat, the balance with oats; after having done using the harrow, sowed clover and timothy seed, and finished off with a heavy roller. We have seldom seen a better catch of grass, it being as good among the oats as with the wheat. Early in September last, sowed two fields with winter wheat; after the grain was sown and the ground thoroughly harrowed, sowed timothy seed. One piece of the ground was rolled after the grass seeds were sown; the other was not rolled; in a few days after, the grain and grass came up, and a thicker stand of grass plants we never saw; have no doubt there was twice the number of seeds vegetated that would had we harrowed the ground two or three times over, after the grass seeds were sown.

The past season was unusually wet, and there was generally a good catch of grass. But wet or dry, for the future, we shall not harrow in our grass seeds; shall sow and then use the roller. If any of our readers have doubts in reference to this matter, will they give the thing an experimental trial the coming spring? Sow a portion of the seeds with the grain on a part of a field, and then drag or harrow the ground over two or three times. On the other part of the field, defer sowing the grass seeds till after all harrowing is done; then sow the grass seeds and roll the whole field alike, and carefully note the results; and after harvest, report your success or failure, in either or both cases, for publication in the columns of the Country Gentleman.

To Cook Rice.

I prepare a dish which is preferred to the richest rice pudding, and which is certainly far more wholesome, according to the following simple recipe:—

Slowly simmer the rice in milk three or four hours, or till the grains burst and absorb the milk; add a little sugar, put the whole into a wide dish, and bake till slightly brown. Eat it with milk or butter. L. H. J.

The Kohl Rabi.

In a late number of the Irish Farmer's Gazette, we find some remarks on the Kohl Rabi in which it is strongly recommended, "as a valuable addition to the field root crops now in cultivation." From some cause, not well understood, the turnip in many sections has degenerated and become much disposed to "fingers and toes," and the other diseases which have rendered it of late so very uncertain a crop in England.

The kohl rabi is proposed as a substitute for the turnip, as it presents us all the qualities required for this purpose. It is perfectly hardy, and will stand severe frosts better and keep in store for a longer period than the Swedish turnip. It also resists the attacks of the fly and grub. Its feeding qualities have been fully tested, and all kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. When fed to milch cows it does not impart that turnip taste to the milk and butter, as is frequently the case when cows are freely fed with turnips.

The average weight per statute acre, has been from 27 to 31 tons, of tops and bulbs.

The seeds of the green and purple topped varieties have been extensively distributed through the agency of the Patent-Office, during the past two or three years. As far as we have learned, they have fallen short of the Swedes in productiveness or weight per acre. But in all cases that have come to our knowledge, the seed of the kohl were sown at the time of sowing the turnips. This is too late for sowing rabi seed. The Gazette says: "The seed is sown in a well-prepared seed-bed, about the end of February, in drills about a foot apart; and in May they are transplanted in the field (when the plants are six or eight inches high,) in rows about two feet asunder, and eighteen inches apart in the rows."

We have grown the Kohl the three past seasons, and have been somewhat disappointed as to the product, it being much less than that of Swedes. But our seed has not been sown till about the middle of June—six or eight weeks too late.

We advert to this subject now, for the purpose of imparting seasonable notice as to the time of sowing the seed.

Farming on the Prairies.

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—I propose to point out some erroneous opinions that exist among ourselves. In the first place in regard to manures. When applied to our soil before sowing small grain, they are a positive injury, increasing the length of straw, causing the grain to lodge and rust before filling, and preventing its coming to maturity. When applied to corn, it has as good an effect here as anywhere. Potatoes should never be planted in this prairie soil until the second year after manuring, as it causes the rot as a general thing when the rains are seasonable.

I see by your "Notes on the West," that you received the idea from information obtained here, that manure was of no benefit to meadows; but I think differently. From my limited experience in grass lands, I should in all cases recommend a good heavy top dressing in the fall, and I engage to show as good results from such treatment, as any other section of the country whatever. Our meadows here are very much neglected. They are pastured in spring and fall, in wet or dry, and then when grass stands light on the ground,

it is attributed to the soil. One other reason for light crops of grass for three years past, has been the drought. The ground has not been wet down three feet in three years. All the rain usually falls while the ground is frozen, and all the water runs off, and when the spring comes dry weather sets in, and continues so. I think a little more care will supply us with as good timothy and clover meadows as the Empire State can boast.

The crop of Millet I showed you when here, proved an entire failure from three causes—first, it was sown too early—second, weather too cold; ground froze hard after sowing—and 3d, it was too dry till after harvest; but I have every confidence in the "weed." I shall try it again, and hope to succeed better next time, as nearly all who tried it succeeded well, and some on the poorest and lightest soil in this section. D. D. G. Ill.

Terms for Leasing Farms.

Some one has inquired in THE CULTIVATOR, for the just terms for working land on shares.

There are three rates of division of the products of the farm, between the owner and the lessee.

First—Where the proprietor furnishes all the stock, team, tools, seed and plaster, and pays the wear and tear and the taxes, and takes two-thirds of the products, and the tenant one-third.

Second—Where the tenant does the work, and furnishes the stock, &c., and pays the wear and tear and taxes, and takes two-thirds, and the owner one-third.

Third—Where the stock is owned equally by both parties, and the other expenses equally divided, and the profits equally divided.

These rules of division seem to be indicated by, or rather seem to indicate the fact that one-third of the produce of the farm should pay the interest on the value of it, that one-third should pay for the labor, and one-third should pay the other expenses and the interest on the value of the stock. This is nearly true in regard to good land, for it is plain that the difference in working good land and poor is very great. It takes all the products of some farms to pay the expenses of carrying them on.

It is a very fair division between the proprietor and the farmer, in the proper cultivation of good land, to follow the rule last indicated. The parties have an equal interest, and mutually co-operate in the business. This is rather better for the farmer than the rate first mentioned.

I have before me a record of the income and expenses of a farm managed on this plan, which shows the general correctness of the above rates. Where the farmer does the labor only for one-third of the proceeds, his income will be rather less, but it is expected in this case that the proprietor will have greater responsibility in the business. And in the case where the farmer owns the stock and pays all the expenses, for two-thirds of the proceeds, a degree of skill and responsibility is demanded, which justifies a greater reward.

We glory in the social position of the American farmer, who generally is the proprietor of the soil he cultivates; but it is favorable to young men that there are some superannuated or retired gentlemen—their fathers, perhaps—who are glad to commit the laborious part of the business to those who are capable and active, but without much capital. I do not know of a

better way for a young farmer without capital to begin his profession, than by taking a farm on shares, especially if he have the judicious counsels of an experienced proprietor. If he is enterprising and frugal, he will not be long without a farm of his own. N. REED.

Profits of Pork Making.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It has been for some time a mooted question, whether we can make pork profitably. My experience has extended over nearly 20 years as a farmer, and from my farm there has always been sold more or less of pork each year, and the more pork sold the heavier has the return been in cash; but no experiment had been made to ascertain whether we got as much for the grain fed to the pigs, as we could have got for it unfed, until recently. On the 20th of Nov. last, finding myself the uncomfortable owner of a pair of rather mean pigs, which I purchased at \$2.50 per head, and one good half-blood Suffolk, the progeny of a large sow of a coarser blood, and not being quite of the opinion that the Suffolks are large enough for the best profits of a dairyman, I resolved to satisfy myself, and so proceeded to place them in a warm, dry pen, and to feed them with all the corn meal they could eat, mixed with hot water, (or cold as it happened, though the carelessness may be ascribed to the unusual warm weather of the season, their feed not often freezing in the trough,) until the 20th January, when they were killed. They were all nearly of the same age, not more than a week's difference. The Suffolk was dropt on the 12th of September, and was allowed to suck until taken to the fattening pen, and had only one rival for the favors of a well fed mother. The other two were from a numerous family not over fed, and noted only for their squealing propensities; these were about a week earlier. When placed in the pen, the Suffolk was the largest and fattest, and continued master of the trough. They were never weighed alive, but the difference was apparent; and now for the result:

The half-bred Suffolk weighed,	104 lbs.
The others, (sire not known, dam a grade Berkshire,) 108 and 114 lbs,	222 lbs.
	326 lbs.

Sold at 8 cents per pound, \$26.08

The actual cost was as follows:

Value when penned,	\$9.00
Thirteen and a half bushels of corn at 80c.	10.80
One bushel buckwheat canelle,	50
One bushel culled potatoes,	50
	\$20.80

Balance, \$5.28

Occasionally a pail of skimmed milk was given them, the value of which I could not estimate, as we are not contiguous to a city, and do not have any market for it except the swill pail. It will be proper to remark, that the Suffolk when dressed, was still the fattest, although not as heavy as his mates. From this experiment I am satisfied that the Suffolk is too small for a profitable porker, and that pork can be made at a profit on any well regulated farm, and will be eaten in any well fed family. E. B. H. Berlin Center.

BUTTER MAKING.—Mrs. JULIA PARKHURST of Port Jackson, Clinton county, (on the old Jonas Platt farm) made *five hundred and sixty pounds of butter* from *three cows*, in one year, commencing Jan. 1, 1857. Milk was used in the family, consisting most of the time of twelve persons, during the year. Who can beat this?—*Pittsburgh Republican*.

Profits of Farming.

At the late meeting of the Ontario Co. Ag. Society, they awarded the first premium on farms to Mr. PAUL F. BILL, of Seneca. The Committee who awarded the prize, say—"When they take into consideration that Mr. BILL purchased his farm of 70 acres for \$3,000, went into debt for nearly the full amount, and that he has paid off that debt from the actual proceeds of the farm, and that the condition of the farm has been all the time improving; they look upon these circumstances as a very fair test of good management, and therefore feel fully justified in awarding to Mr. BILL the first premium." He has not only paid for the farm, but greatly improved it by underdraining, the removal of stone, &c., and erected a substantial barn, and all from the proceeds of the farm itself. What he has done, any other man of equal energy and intelligence may do. *The farm has been all the time improving.* "That's the doctrine." Unprofitable farming deteriorates the value of the farm, while profitable farming improves it.

Cost of Making Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You inquire for information as to the cost of making Chinese sugar cane molasses. I raised one-third of an acre. Here is the cost:

Breaking up $\frac{1}{3}$ acre at \$1.50 per acre,	\$0.50
Laying off and planting,	25
Seed,	1.00
Plowing 3 times at 50c per acre,	50
Hoeing $\frac{1}{2}$ day, one hand, at 75c.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pulling blades and cutting seed, 2 days, at 75c.,	1.50
Cutting cane, $\frac{1}{2}$ day,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 hands and 1 horse, 3 days, crushing cane and boiling juice, at \$1.75 per day,	5.25
Wood and hauling,	1.00
Lime, grease for mill, &c.,	25
Rent of land,	1.00

Total expenses,	\$12.00
Contra.	Cr.

By 400 lbs. blades, equal to the best hay, at \$10 per ton,	\$2.00
By 15 bushels seed, at 30c.,	4.50
begasse fed hogs, say equal to 5 bushels corn, at 30c.,	1.50
By 1 barrel (40 gallons) vinegar made from scum, at 10c.,	4.00
By 78 gallons molasses sold,	65.30
By 17 gallons molasses used, at 75c.,	12.75
	\$90.05

Clear profit, \$78.05

From this statement you will see that the fodder, seed, begasse and vinegar, exactly paid the whole of the expenses, and consequently the cost per gallon of making the molasses was exactly nothing. D. L. ADAIR. Hawesville, Ky.

Grapevines on Trees.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I will tell you my experience about grapevines, that is, that we farmers had better have them run on trees, or some place where they can extend themselves, and not be winter or spring pruned, for we do not summer prune, and they are not as good if winter trimmed and not summer; they grow too thick and smother the fruit. I have tried it both and all the ways. When a vine gets so extended and old that it does not bear well, begin to cut off some, part one year and part the next, and let some of the young shoots grow, and your vine will bear again. I have trimmed vines for my neighbors in the spring, but no after trimming, and no good grapes, when vines on trees close by produced good grapes. D. B. RICHARD.

Substitutes for Hay, &c.

Indian Corn—Millett—Chinese Sugar Cane—Experiments in Feeding Cows.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & SON—A. B. REYNOLDS, (page 29,) wishes to know the best substitute for hay. My experience in that line is at his service, and if it is of any benefit to him or others, I shall consider myself well repaid for the time spent in writing these lines.

Indian corn of the large southern variety, will produce the largest amount of fodder per acre, of any article which I have tried. On the 5th of June I planted one acre of corn. The soil, a warm sandy loam, which would have produced fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre—plowed and harrowed—then furrowed out eighteen inches between the rows—the corn strewn thickly in the furrows, (three bushels per acre)—harrowed across the rows, and rolled—cleaned out when small with the hoe. It soon covered the ground so so thickly as to prevent the weeds from springing up to rob the corn of its food.

Cut it up (Sept. 5th,) with corn cutters, laying it in rows spread evenly, so that the sun may wilt it. Let it lay one or two days; then put it up in stooks; bind them well at the top, spreading the bottoms well apart, so as to permit the air to pass through them. Let them stand until winter sets in. Don't stack or draw them into the barn before cold weather; if you do they will be damaged by mould or rottenness. They may appear perfectly dry, but my experience has taught me their looks will deceive you. When cold weather has fairly set in, you may stack or put them in a barn, and you will have an article of fodder upon which your stock will thrive, if properly protected from the cold and wet.

From the produce of said acre I fed thirty cows for twenty days, giving them all they needed of fodder, and a small allowance of roots. As I found from experience that my cows require about 26 pounds of fodder each per day, this will show that about seven and a half tons of dry fodder must have been consumed in the 20 days. From the above your correspondent can estimate how to make up his deficiency of hay. I have sown corn broadcast, but it is less productive, not so convenient curing it, and requires more seed.

Oats cut when in the milk is a good fodder, but expensive. Rye, wheat and oat straw answer the purpose of filling up, but a liberal supply of roots or ground feed must be supplied or the stock will become poor very fast.

Millet is next best to corn on good soil. Sow any time in June, 1 bushel per acre—harvest when the seed is in the milk, and it makes good fodder. Produce two to four tons per acre.

Chinese sugar cane may answer for soiling; but is too full of juice to cure for winter fodder. Roots are valuable to feed in conjunction with fodder, but must not be relied on as a substitute.

I have now mentioned all of the substitutes, but where land and labor are high, I might suggest another—that is, exhaust all the resources of the farm to make manure, and if a sufficiency cannot be thus obtained, then sow plaster, ashes, or Peruvian guano, on his mowing grounds, and thus cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, and in many cases the latter will be found the cheapest and most satisfactory plan. Remember, also, that good warm

stables, and feeding so that the stock cannot waste any, are also helps to a short hay crop.

By reference to my experiments, I find that ruta baga and sugar beet were worth ten cents per bushel for cows when hay was worth ten dollars per ton, and carrots and parsnips 15 cents.

I give you the result of experiment, hay and feed vs. cut straw and feed. I fed in the winter to milch cows, 28 lbs. good hay and 5 lbs. feed to each cow, weighing the milk of ten cows for ten days. I then changed, giving 26 lbs. cut rye and oat straw, and 10 lbs. of feed, wet and mixed well together, weighing the milk for ten days. Then changed to hay, continuing for three trials of each. The result was no difference of any amount in each experiment, and the account balances as follows:

28 pounds hay at \$10.00 per ton,	14c.
25 pounds corn, oats and buckwheat, ground,	7½c.
	— 21½c. per day.
26 pounds cut straw, \$5 per ton,	6½c.
10 pounds same feed as above, 1½c.,	15c.
Cutting straw, &c., extra,	1c.
	— 22½c. per day.

On a less amount of feed, I found a decrease in the quantity of milk when straw was fed. I have the above, the average of a number of experiments. I have tried cutting and steaming hay, &c., for cows, but could not make it pay for the extra labor and fuel.

I have experimented some with various kinds of manure, ditching, &c., &c. Should the above prove acceptable, I will write out some more for you. J. J. DOLSEN. *New Hampton, Orange Co., N. Y.*

Mr. D. has our thanks for the above, and we shall be glad to receive the details of any other experiments he has made.

Prince Albert Potatoes.

The New-York Tribune, in an article on potatoes, has the following notice of the Prince Albert potato:

"The *Prince Albert* is a seedling imported from England, and introduced into Massachusetts a few years ago by an Englishman, whose name we are unable to learn. They were introduced to this market for seed by Messrs. Steers & Edwards, some four years since, at very high prices. The demand for them for seed has kept pace with the supply, and we learn that S. & E. have just sold fifty barrels to one of our seedsmen at \$5 per barrel. They are an oblong shape, a little flattened, entirely white, very few eyes, which lie upon the surface, scarcely indenting the thin, smooth skin, being one of the most beautiful potatoes ever grown. They are an early variety, ripening with the Mercer, and grow to a handsome size, sometimes very large, and yield largely, and have never rotted. They have not yet come in market for general consumption, but are highly praised by many that have tried them as a table potato."

This is the variety grown by our correspondent, Mr. HOWATT of New-Jersey, who, for his crop of 238 bushels per acre, received the first premium of the New-Jersey State Ag. Society, at its late winter meeting. They are a large and productive variety, of first-rate quality, as we had occasion to state last fall, in acknowledging the receipt of a barrel of them from Mr. HOWATT.

About a fortnight since, we received a bushel of the *Prince Alberts*, (frozen solid) from (we presume, as no letter accompanied them,) Mr. G. McMAHON of New Milford, Conn., an account of whose crop was published in our last vol., p. 410. Mr. McM. informs us that he

received two prizes on them at the last State fair—the first, for the best acre, and the second for their beauty and quality.

Clover—Seeding Down, Etc.

In every course of rotation designed to keep up the fertility of the soil, clover takes an important place—both for consumption as a pasture and forage crop, and for plowing under as a green manure. For the first named purpose, its thrifty and long continued growth well adapt it, though it will hardly bear pasturage as closely as some of the proper grasses, nor as early or as late in the season, yet in the yield of wholesome and succulent food for all domestic animals, it is not to be surpassed. For hay, if properly cured, it is of high value, while as a crop for plowing under as a fertilizer, its numerous roots, rank stalks, and abundant foliage supply a large quantity of vegetable matter to the soil. It is also of that class of plants which derive a large portion of their food from atmospheric sources, so that its decay gives more to the soil than it has taken from it by its growth—much more comparatively than many other cultivated crops.

Clover is generally sown in connection with some grain crop—as in the spring upon winter wheat or rye, or at the time of sowing spring wheat, barley, &c. It is thought to take best on winter grain, perhaps from the fact that it is usually sown earlier in the season, and gets better rooted before the usual summer drouth, which is so unfavorable for seeding down with late sown spring crops. Fall seeding is not often practiced with clover, though we have known of instances where it was attended with good success.

The varieties of clover generally cultivated in the Northern States, are known as the large or pea-vine, and medium kinds; the latter is generally preferred as being the best for hay, and of equally thrifty growth with the larger variety. The small kind, common at south, is quite dwarfish, and not often grown in this section.

In regard to the quality of the seed, purity is an essential requisite—some of the worst pests of the farm have been introduced into districts to which they were strangers before, by being sown with clover seed brought from distant localities. The vitality of clover seed, more than one year old, has been questioned, but we think it is not injured if stored in a dry place, but it will not grow as readily, no doubt, from the hard coat becoming still harder and almost impervious to moisture. Such clover seed sometimes vegetates the second year.

As to the time of seeding, we think it important that it be early in the season, for reasons above stated. Clover seed may be sown in March upon wheat and rye, if the ground is bare, or only covered by a light snow,—the subsequent freezing and thawing of the surface will give it the covering of earth necessary to germination. With spring grains, we think it will catch with better success if sown before the last harrowing, though when a roller is used, it might as well be sown after, as the roller would cover seeds so minute in size as these sufficiently. The use of the last named implement is important where the field is intended for meadow, as well as of benefit to any spring grain.

The amount of seed required for an acre varies with the soil, those which are of a clayey character needing most. The growth of the crop with which clover is

sown, also has an influence—the more closely it covers the ground, the larger the amount of seed required. About a peck to the acre, oftener less than more, is usually sown—too many practicing a mistaken economy here, which tells largely against the yield of grass hereafter. If too little seed is used to cover the ground with clover, injurious or useless herbage fills the place, and loss is sustained by the farmer.

The soil best liked by the clover plant, is one of a clayey character resting upon a loamy subsoil,—one well drained, either naturally or artificially, will produce most luxuriant crops. Any soil suited to wheat will produce largely in clover, but light soils need manuring to bring good crops. Heavy ill-drained soils soon destroy the clover plant by freezing and thawing, so as to pull it out by the roots, especially in open weather, thawing days and freezing nights, as often happens in early spring time.

The use of *plaster* as a dressing for clover, in almost all sections, adds largely to the product. It may often be observed that the portion of a field seeded and plastered, takes or catches well, while that undressed is almost a failure. The same may be seen upon a clover meadow treated in the same manner in regard to the hay crop. We would sow plaster, a bushel per acre, by all means, in every case of seeding to clover, as soon as the young plants began to appear above ground. It is often deferred too late for the good of the clover or accompanying grain crop.

Feeding Oil Meal to Calves.

*Answer to I., Philadelphia, Co. Gent., p. 113.—*He may begin by feeding oil meal to his calves, the first feed, if he chooses, by putting a very little in the milk at first. I found dipping the fingers in the milk, and then putting them in dry oil meal, considerable of which would stick to the fingers, and by putting them in the calf's mouth it sucks off the oil meal, and thus gives it a taste for it. I always feed them all the oil meal they will take. Oil meal is unlike all other strong feed I have ever fed; they are never sick by taking all they will eat. The sour milk, butter milk skinned milk, or oil meal, I don't know which, purges the calves, but they are not any the worse for that; their hair is fine and silky as a fine fur cap. If they scour from bran shorts and oil meal, they are sick, and a fetid odor in their stables. Not so when fed oil meal—*no bad odor then.* For fear the feeder don't give them enough oil meal, I have small boxes nailed up in their stalls, and always keep oil meal in them, so that they can take a little when they choose. I have never fed it to pigs, but it is easy for any one to make a trial of it.

In all my feeding, I have never found oil meal hurt young stock. I had in three different seasons, cattle, (three I believe,) that got sick when fully fatted, and when slaughtered the gaul was much enlarged, the liver somewhat diseased, and I suspected that oil meal was the cause. In answer to gentlemen, about feeding oil meal, I called them young cattle, but that was my blunder; they all three had got their growth. I hope the gentleman will notice this.

This is the 25th inquiry I have answered by letter since the 20th ult., all on farming, and from many different states—but the greatest number from this state. A gentleman from Columbia county asks 17 questions. JOHN JOHNSTON. Near Geneva, 19th Feb.

Extraordinary Product of Butter.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The great difference in cattle of the same breed, having quite contrary results as to profit to dairy and grazing farmers, was spoken of at our Club on Saturday, the 27th ult. This drew out some to speak of the value of Durhams as milkers, &c. Mr. Jacob H. Allen said he knew a person who had a cow, that in one year gave the enormous weight of 623 lbs. 13 ozs. of butter. The cow was owned and kept by John Wing, Hart's Village, Dutchess Co., and the record commences March 14th, 1856, and ends March 13th, 1857.

From March 14th to April 16th, made	69 lbs. 15 oza.
" April 19th to May 13th, -----	52 " 1 "
" May 16th to June 14th, -----	71 " 11 "
" June 18th to July 14th, -----	51 " 1 "
" July 18th to Aug. 13th, -----	47 " 8 "
" Aug. 18th to Oct. 15th, -----	112 " 9 "
" Oct. 19th to Nov. 15th, -----	58 " 7 "
" Nov. 19th to Dec. 10th, -----	50 " 5 "
" Dec. 24th to January 19th, -----	44 " 9 "
" January 24th to February 16th, -----	36 " 15 "
" February 21st to March 13th, -----	28 " 12 "

Total, 623 " 13 "

Butter weighed by the town sealer of weights and measures when fit for market. The cow nine years old, and seven-eighths Durham. Her feed was three quarts of provender, made of corn and oats, mixed with her milk for the day. [So it reads.] In the winter, she had cut carrots once a day and provender once. She was taken good care of, and stabled during the winter. Her summer pasture was small and poor. For the truthfulness of this statement, Mr. A. produced the proofs. W. M. BEAUCHAMP. *Skaneateles.*

A First-rate Barn.

I mentioned to you that being in the neighborhood, I had visited the grounds and new barn of Mr. ELLIS CLIZBEE, of Amsterdam, N. Y. I had not time to give the premises that critical examination which its great merit demands, and in which the enterprise and skill of its proprietor is so visibly illustrated. The structure is erected on the bank of a durable stream, giving an opportunity to form an underground cellar or lower story, free from frost, without much trouble of excavating. The building rises three stories high including basement, and comprehends the most room for the space covered of any building of the kind I have ever visited. A dam having been thrown across the stream a few rods above the building, gives an opportunity for conducting the water by canal, to the machinery situated at one extremity of the building, so as not to interfere with the stables and receptacles for manure in that department, and by a shaft driving the machinery for various purposes situated in different parts of the building. The contrivance is admirably simple, and each in its place performs its allotted work in a thorough manner. I noticed first a machine for cutting straw, stalks, hay, &c., depositing its results in a large bin convenient for cattle feeding—next a thrasher, discharging the straw in a lower room of large dimensions, ready to be operated upon by the cutting knives, and the grain carried by elevators and stored in bins in another part of the building; from there shoots are prepared to conduct the grain to one run of stone for grinding; (Mr. C. intends to put in another run of stone for which a space is left.) I saw as fine flour as comes from any of our western mills. Also a machine for wood-sawing. The out-buildings are not as yet com-

pleted, a plan of which was however described to me, and when done I can truly say that no establishment of the kind that I have ever seen combines so much useful machinery in so small a space covered, as this of Mr. C.'s. The hospitality of the opulent proprietor and his enterprising son, together with a view of this recent structure, would well pay you a day spent in Amsterdam, saying nothing about the extensive carpet factories, and also the extensive broom factory of Mr. G. W. BOUTON, situated in the village. The cost of Mr. C.'s barn was \$2,500. G. W. DURANT.

Planting Chestnuts.

I wish to plant a grove of chestnut trees on our prairie soil—(where it is not indigenous)—in order to raise it for timber and other purposes. It has been cultivated by some of our nurserymen, and thrives finely. But it is said there is a secret in planting the nut, in order to have it come up well. Will you be good enough to inform me through the columns of the Country Gentleman, the modus operandi of preparing the seed for planting, and the right season for so doing. S. R. Alton, Ill.

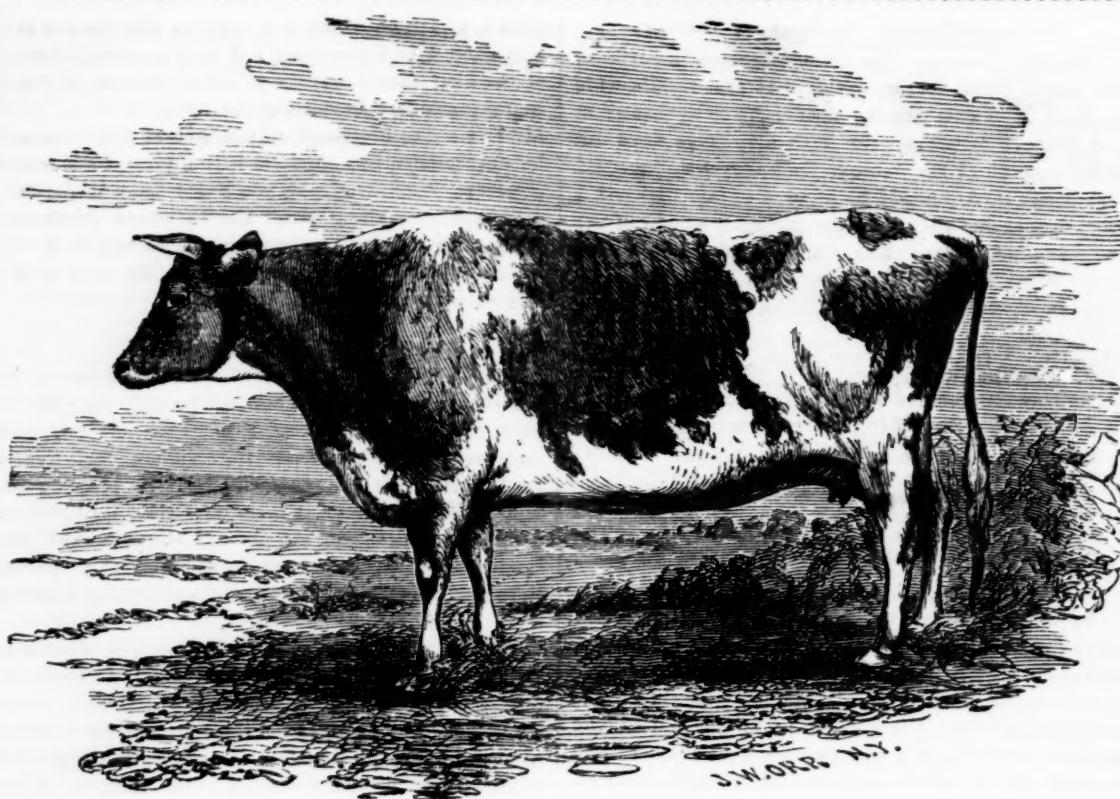
We are glad to impart the "secret" of success in planting the chestnut. It consists simply in never allowing the outer shell to become dry. As soon as the well-ripened nuts drop from the tree and are loosened from the bur, pack them *the same hour* in moist sand, peat, or leaf mould, and keep them thus moist (not wet) till planted—which may be late in autumn or the next spring. The chestnut is difficult to transplant, and hence it is better to plant the seed on the spot where the trees are intended to stand. They may be planted like corn in "hills," and all but the thriftiest pulled up afterwards. As they need not be so thick as corn, they might alternate with it, if the ground could be prepared very early, so as to plant both at the right time. Early cultivation, like corn, causes them to grow rapidly; and being in rows, the wagon could pass easily through, in thinning out and drawing off the timber.

Potatoes—Large Seed and Small.

EDS. CULT. AND CO. GENT.—About the first week in May last, I planted a small patch of ground to potatoes; the seed for about half of which was taken from the refuse of a bin where potatoes had been kept through the winter. They were the smallest kind of "small potatoes," very few exceeding the quail's egg in size, and extensively sprouted at that. The other portion of the plot was planted with large seed of the same variety (White Mercer) uncut. Neither had any advantage over the other as to location—soil uniform—and both sections were treated alike throughout.

The potatoes when dug were all very large and fine. No difference was observable, except that the hill from which the very largest were taken happened to be from the small seed. Now, I have for years been the advocate of large seed, but the above experience suggests the query as to whether soil, season and culture has not quite as much to do in giving us a large crop as the size of the seed. Will some of your readers try it a few times, and let us have the result?

Again—I planted same time as above, four hills, using one large potato cut into four pieces for each planted, and four other hills along side the first, with one whole potato in each, and weighed the product in October—the cut seed gave three pounds most in weight. I shall experiment further. H. WATKINS.



Jersey Cow, Charity.

Calved 1850—imported August, 1854 from the Island of Jersey, by J. A. TAINTOR, for J. HOWARD MC HENRY, Pikesville, Baltimore Co., Md.

Smoke for Wounds on Animals.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have two valuable remedies, and not being able to find either of them in any agricultural work with which I am conversant, I place them at your disposal. They are *smoke* and *molasses*. My father once had a vicious horse eight or ten years old, which he altered, hoping to make him more manageable. The operation being not well performed, the cord dropped off, the poor animal bled till he could scarcely walk without reeling, and the parts swelled to an alarming degree, and father having in vain tried every expedient at his command, to remove the inflammation, gave him up for lost, and told me to drive him into the woods, and there let him die. Fortunately, at this stage of the case, an old Pennsylvania teamster came to our relief, and recommended smoking with old shoes. A smoke was made of old shoes, soles and all, cut in pieces, in a hog trough, and placed under the swollen parts. In a few hours the swelling wholly subsided and the sore commenced discharging matter—the horse was saved.

Some years after this I heard two persons talking about a horse which had been gored in the abdomen. In this case too, every thing had been tried in vain. The poor creature must die. At my suggestion he was smoked, and when I next heard from him the old horse was well. So much for *old* wounds.

In the same year I cut my foot with an axe. The lady of the house, seizing the foot while it was yet bleeding freely, held it over a pan containing smoking tag-locks. In a few minutes the bleeding stopped, and the smoke was removed, and a bandage applied to protect it from

accidental blows. The wound *never* *matured*, and consequently *never* *pained* me. I have seen this remedy tried in many similar cases, and always with the same results. Let the reader bear in mind that no liniment or salve, drawing or healing, should be applied. You have merely to smoke the wound well, and nature will do the rest.

I suppose the smoke of burning wood would produce the same results, but it would not be so manageable. There is a principle in the smoke of wood, which, when applied to flesh coagulates the albumen, thus rendering it unsusceptible of putrefaction. The same principle stops bleeding by coagulating the blood. It promotes healing, and may be applied with decided benefit to almost all ulcers, wounds and cutaneous diseases. See Turner's Chemistry, by Liebig and Gregory, p. 1242.

For chapped hands and lips molasses is the best remedy I ever used. If my cows have sore teats, or an ox chafes off the outer skin so as to occasion the blood to start, I apply molasses. N. D. *New London, Ct.*

'Yeast for Bread or Cakes.

In a quart of boiling water, stir sufficient wheat flour to make a smooth thick batter; while hot, stir in it 4 ounces white sugar and a tea-spoonful of salt. When cold, put in sufficient yeast (say near a tea-cupful,) to cause the mass to ferment. Lay it by in a covered jar for use. Half a tea-cupful is enough to make two large loaves. To renew the yeast when used up, reserve a tea-cupful.

This recipe my wife considers her own invention, as she has never seen it. It is simple and efficient for raising buckwheat cakes and bread—very light and very white if the flour is good. W. T. L.



Golden Spangled Hamburg Fowl.

This beautiful variety of fowl we believe is not very common in this country. They are probably more numerous in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie than in any other section. They were first introduced here some four or five years since, by an Englishman who emigrated to this country and settled in this neighborhood. They have generally been bred by the more humble class, generally mechanics, and attracted little or no attention until quite recently. They are worthy of notice, both on account of their beauty and productiveness.

The Golden Hamburg fowl is known in some sections of England as the Golden Pheasant, from the supposed resemblance of its spangled feathers, especially in the case of some of the hens, to those of the English cock pheasant; and "Red-Caps," in allusion to their fiery-colored combs. They are the most perfect patterns of neatness of make, but a little under size; excellent and continuous layers, without sitting, for they do not seem to have time for that slow process. The flesh is excellent, skin tender, and but little offal. Eggs abundant, rather small, very white, and slightly tapering at one end. Their constitution appears to us less robust than in some other varieties. They are great favorites, especially with amateurs and those who require a constant supply of eggs rather than frequent broods of chickens. They are better suited for this class than for the farmer.

They are rather impatient of restraint, are great foragers, and add greatly to embellish the pleasure grounds or lawn.

Color of the cocks: breast and under parts black; the breast faintly mottled with reddish brown; dark bay or reddish brown backs; hackle and saddle feathers are composed of a mixture of brown, black, yellow and green; quills of the wing chestnut; wing-coverts metallic black; tail erect, large, full and flowing, black glossed with green.

The hen has a small rose comb well piked, shaped like the cock's, only smaller; ear-lobes white; with her body, the lower part alone excepted, spangled. Her tail is full, which she carries rather low, and should be tipped with black, like that of the Seabright Bantams.

Such, in particular, are the colors of the Golden Spangled Hamburg fowls, as figured above; but we must not now pass them by without some further encomium on the extreme brilliancy of their feather, from its rich combination of glossy hues. Their plumage is also compact and close, and in good specimens of the

female bird attains a depth of tone seldom surpassed throughout the poultry-yard. The only comparison that does it justice may be found in the bloom of a thorough-bred horse in racing condition.

Hamburg pullets hatched in March or April, begin to lay in October, and continue laying until the moulting season. The older birds when well kept will commence laying very soon after moulting, and continue until moulting again; and one would be surprised at the number of eggs which we get even in severe weather. C. N. BEMENT. *Springside, Po'keepsie.*

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Letter from Levi Bartlett.

Pine Saw Dust—Loss of Liquid Manure—Muck and Draining Swamps.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In the Co. Gent. of the 18th ult., a "New Subscriber," makes inquiries about pine saw-dust, having carted much of it into his barn-yard, hog-pen, &c., and asks if there is anything hurtful in the article, when mixed with animal manures.

Fresh or undecomposed saw-dust is nearly valueless as a manure. It contains vegetable acids that are injurious to growing plants, and is of a cold nature. But when used as bedding for cattle, horses and swine, it becomes saturated with their urine, and when thrown into heaps it has a great tendency to ferment or heat, and if not carefully attended to, there will be much loss occasioned by the formation of, and escape of ammonia and other gases, fire-fanging, &c. These losses can be prevented by having the mass spread about and trampled down solid, by keeping the swine upon it, or by applying water, or what would be better a salt brine upon the manure, in quantities sufficient to prevent over heating.

The decomposition of vegetable matters always produces acids, and that of animal matter an alkali. When the fresh manure and urine of animals are mixed with saw-dust, heat and decomposition ensues, ammonia is generated, which readily combines with the acids of the saw-dust, thereby neutralizing its acid qualities. Then as the saw-dust decomposes or rots in the soil, as it surely will, it is prepared to minister both directly and indirectly, as food for growing plants. By its decay the woody matter yields carbonic acid and water, which affords carbon to the plant, and also liberates potash, lime, &c., from the mineral matter of the soil. It also furnishes vegetable mold or humus, for the retention of the ammonia brought to the land in the rains, dews and atmosphere. It also aids much in retaining moisture in naturally dry lands.

Similar results follow in the use of swamp muck, leaves and mold from the wood-lot, and from old and well rotted tan-bark. Much of the fertility of newly cleared land, unquestionably, is due to the great amount of decomposing vegetable matter in and on such soils.

At the legislative agricultural meeting at Boston, on Tuesday evening, 16th ult., subject of discussion* manures, C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, furnished a statement, concerning the waste of liquid manures, that equalled \$15 per cow, and would equal a loss over the state of \$3,900,000, on the number of cattle of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Boutwell remarked that the value of the liquid would be enough to defray the expense of summering and wintering the stock of Massachusetts.

* As reported in the Boston Daily Courier of 18th ult.

I presume the above estimates were principally based upon the amount of ammonia the urine of a cow would yield in a given time, and the present commercial value of ammonia, say at 12½ cents per lb. The commercial and agricultural value of a manure are two very different things. The agricultural value of a manure would be very different, where wheat was worth two dollars a bushel, and where it was worth only thirty-five cents, the price at which wheat was selling at Geneseo, Ill., February 4th.

But whether the estimates are correct or not, there can be no doubt the agricultural value of the urine of a cow, is but little understood by a great majority of farmers.

There are farming sections in New-Hampshire where a cow can be wintered for twelve dollars, and pastured for three dollars; just the value of the urine, according to Mr. F. and Gov. B. Consequently, if the urine of the cow could all be saved, the annual calf, the milk, and the solid manure, would all be clear profit, less the taxes and interest on the value of the cow.

Most of the speakers at the meeting, strongly advocated the use of muck or some other absorbent, for saving the urine of farm stock. As an absorbent, I prefer leaves and mold from the wood-lot; next, swamp muck. In the absence of these, saw-dust; even pine saw-dust, if no other was to be had, is better than nothing, as I will show by one who has used it for many years.

A few weeks since, I received a letter from SIMEON ABBOT, Esq., a good farmer of West Concord, N. H. His letter is dated Jan. 13. He writes:

"It is sixteen years since I commenced using saw-dust and shavings as an absorbent, by littering the cattle, and wherever there is liquid manure, or wash from the barn, sink, or house, to prevent waste or loss. I do not think it is the best thing that can be used for this purpose, although it is good, and where it can be had for a trifling cost, and the distance not far to cart it, I am well persuaded it will pay the farmer for all toil and cost he may be at to procure it. I have used some years, as many as fifty cart-loads of pine shavings and saw-dust, (never having used hard wood,) without perceiving or detecting the least injury to the growing crops at the first application, or to succeeding crops years afterward.

"The first time I tried it, I put ten cart-loads under my cattle stalls in the fall, to absorb the liquid manure. My barn then stood three feet above the ground; since then, I have raised it up seven feet, and have a cellar under the whole—a convenience every farmer, who can, should have. The next spring I found the saw-dust well saturated with the urine, and used it on land for Swedish turnips—the land the previous year was planted with potatoes, without manure. On one part of the field I used hog manure, the same number of loads. I had a good crop of turnips, and did not see any difference where I put hog manure or saw-dust. I have used it for potatoes at the rate of thirty loads to the acre, and also for corn, and can testify, that as far as I can judge, I have never perceived any injury to my crops from it."

Last year Mr. Abbot raised 180 bushels of sound corn on three acres of land, at a cost of thirteen cents per bushel. He used 25 loads of manure to the acre—30 bushels to the load. There was a good proportion of pine shavings and saw-dust mixed with the manure,

well saturated with urine. He says: "The manure is not considered so valuable as if some other material had been used as an absorbent; say peat, or muck, articles which I cannot obtain without too much cost."

I have freely used sawdust for bedding for my cattle, a number of years, keeping a portion of my stock in the hovel at night the year through. Pine, hemlock and spruce sawdust I obtain at a shingle mill near my place, without pay. White oak sawdust I obtain at a gallon bottle factory—for this I pay 25 cents per cartload, drawing it about one mile. Of this I obtain 12 or 15 cartloads each year; I should be glad to get 60 loads at the same price. There are many farmers in this vicinity that use sawdust and turning shavings for littering their stables, hovels and hogpens

The value of swamp muck for composting with manure, is now pretty generally admitted on all hands. It is, when not too much impregnated with mineral acids and sulphates, rich in plant food. There is usually much labor required in digging, carting, and shoveling over the muck, &c. But it is generally thought to pay well for the labor.

It would probably pay better to drain the swamps and cultivate these rich deposits of half decayed vegetable matter. Scores of experiments testify to the fertility and productiveness of these reclaimed lands—both on small and large scales. Of the last, Ex-Gov. Hammond of South Carolina is a striking example.

Some ten years ago he forwarded to me a copy of a letter addressed to the Jefferson Co. (Ga.) Ag. Society. In this printed letter he gave the results of his experiments in the use of "shell marl." He usually applied from 100 to 200 bushels of marl per acre, containing 60 per cent. of lime. But he did not depend upon marl alone to increase his crops and the fertility of his fields. He made use of immense quantities of swamp muck in composting with animal manures, using two of muck to one of manure. In the free use of marl and compost he greatly improved his fields and increased his crops.

A few weeks since I addressed a letter to Gov. H., inquiring if he had for the past few years continued the use of marl and the composting of muck and manure, as practiced at the date of his letter on marl.

He very kindly and promptly replied. His letter is dated Washington, Jan. 24, and says:—"My experiments in muck manure were cut short in a singular manner. Opening the upland swamps near my fields to procure muck, I found the land in them so good that I changed my plan, and drained the swamps. To this I have devoted myself for several years past, and I have now some fifteen hundred acres drained, which is good for 60 bushels of corn per acre, and I have made a marvelous amount of cotton on it. I actually housed last year, over 62,000 bushels of corn, of which 37,000 were made on fifty acres of upland and six hundred and fifty acres of the swamp, only two hundred and fifty acres of which were dry enough to bear plowing.

"I used while at it, perhaps, 500,000 bushels of muck. There is no doubt about it, it makes a first-rate manure; but it is very bulky. It will not pay for much manipulation, at least it will not with us here, where everything must be done on a large scale, and all produce sold at wholesale prices."

What Gov. Hammond has done on a large scale, thousands of others can do on a more limited one, and thereby make their now useless swamps the most productive and profitable portions of their farms. LEVI BARTLETT. Warner, N. H.

Notes for the Month.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS.—We should state by way of apology to our readers for giving up so much space to Advertisements, that we should not have admitted them to such an extent this month, were it not for the fact that somewhat less than the usual space has been occupied in this way in the previous numbers of the year, and among those now inserted there are none, the appearance of which could be deferred to our next issue, without diminishing their value to the advertiser and their interest to the reader. Nurseries, Manures, Implements, Seeds of all kinds for Field, and Flower and Kitchen Gardens, Machinery for Horse Power and all kinds of Farm work, are tolerably well represented; and we may add that if readers were to consult the Advertisements a little more generally than they do, they would be saved the trouble of addressing so many of the inquiries we receive.

We may at the same time hint to advertisers, that by consulting the columns we publish of "Inquiries and Answers," as well as the correspondence of the paper, they would often get useful hints as to what and when to advertise.

OUR APRIL PREMIUMS.—Many of our old friends and agents are still behind their usual lists at this season, and from some others we have not heard at all. To such, as well as to those who are now competing for the first time, a reminder is not improper, of the fact that for ten days still to come much may be done to secure subscriptions and decide the award of prizes offered for April 10th. We hope they will avail themselves of the pleasant weather, and see as many of their neighbors as possible on the subject.

MOWING MACHINES.—GEORGE C. DOLPH, of West Andover, Ohio, in allusion to the description of mowers recently given in the Country Gentleman, informs us that Ball's machine has no lever for raising the cutter-bar, and that Miller and Aultman's only possess this arrangement. He likewise furnishes several strong testimonials in favor of a new invention he has himself recently made and patented, for raising or depressing the cutter, with great ease, while the machine is in operation; and several gentlemen, and among them the inventor of Ball's machine, regard it as the best contrivance of the kind they have seen. We are promised an engraving of this improvement soon.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—“Hard” as the “times” are, I cannot yet afford to give up the Country Gentleman, whose weekly visits I regard as a *standard necessity*. As an Agricultural Journal, it has, I think, no equal; while as a Family newspaper for those engaged in Rural pursuits, it has scarcely a rival. Its moral tone is excellent. J. B.

PLANTING TOO MUCH.—A correspondent in Michigan, after alluding to the recommendation given to farmers last year, to put in “another acre of produce, in order that the country and the poor of the cities might have enough to eat,” says—“We did so, and what is the result? The western states, on account of the cheapness of produce, can scarcely pay their taxes. Now I would say to the farmers of the country, put in one tenth less this year, and see if we cannot pay our taxes next winter. The prices this winter are ruinous to the farmer. We have to ask in our neighbors to

help eat up our produce, it is so cheap. The present prices will scarce pay for carrying to market after they are raised. The farmers are in debt, and will be at these prices. Three-fourths of present crop would have put the farmers out of debt; therefore raise less, and we shall come out right.” We give our readers the benefit of our correspondent's advice. Our view of the matter, however, is, that the farmer would do better to produce all he can from his farm in the most economical manner, in grain, beef, pork, mutton, &c.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—We have received the annual Circular of Messrs. A. N. & E. D. Wood, steam engine builders, Utica, N. Y. Several of our subscribers who have procured portable steam engines of the Messrs. Wood, have expressed to us their high satisfaction with them. It will be seen from their advertisement, that they make them at prices varying from \$1,75 to \$1,700. Farmers and others, who contemplate procuring an engine, should obtain one of their Circulars, which they can do, we presume, by enclosing a stamp to the Messrs. Wood.

LARGE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF HOGS.—We are indebted to GEO. HAINES, Esq., for a copy of the New-Jersey Mirror, which gives an account of the weight of several lots of hogs raised in Burlington county in that state, the past season. Isaac Harrison, of New-Hanover, slaughtered 35—total weight 19,415—average per head 554 pounds. Joseph K. Hulme of Fountain Green, killed 21—average weight 455½ pounds. Joseph Newbould, of Wrightstown, 26—average 461 lbs. Alex. Shreeve of the same place, 21—average 532½ lbs. Thomas Hood of Shelltown, “who is well known for raising mammoth porkers, killed 44, which averaged 533½ per head.” Nothing is said as to the breed or age of these hogs.

LARGE EXHIBITION OF OXEN.—In the December number of your Cultivator, you notice, on the credit of “the Vermont papers,” that the Town Fair in Peacham, Vt., exhibited “two hundred and fifty pairs of oxen, and other stock in proportion, which is believed to be the largest number of cattle ever exhibited at any one fair in the state.” At the exhibition of the Whitingham Ag. Society, held Oct. 1st, 1857, there were exhibited three hundred and twenty-seven pairs of cattle, “and other stock in proportion,” and this is “believed to be the largest number ever exhibited at any one fair in the state.” E. S. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SELLING HAY BY MEASURE.—Dec., 1853, I sold the hay from one-half the bay in my barn; the part sold being 16 by 18½ by 6, or 1,776 cubic feet. The weight was 11,075 lbs., or one ton to about 324 cubic feet. This was rather fine timothy hay, and had been *pressed* by an average depth of about 12 feet of wheat in the sheaf. G. H.

WHAT A BLIND HORSE MAY BE GOOD FOR.—The famous running horse Lexington, which was purchased by R. A. ALEXANDER, Esq., of Woodford County, Ky., as our readers may remember, for the snug little sum of \$15,000, is said to have earned for its enterprising owner during the past year, no less than \$6,100! At this rate for annual return, the property may be esteemed a pretty good one, even if its first cost was rather large.

MICHIGAN AG. COLLEGE.—We are glad to know that this institution is in successful operation. Its Catalogue for 1858, just received, gives the number of pupils in attendance at 108.

Mills for Farm Purposes.

It should be remembered by those who desire to do their own grinding, that various considerations must be borne in mind in addition to the first cost of the mill, and its apparent capability of performing good work. The economy of the operation depends greatly, for instance, upon the amount of the work to be done. When but little is required, and there is a correspondingly small amount of power at hand to do it, we question whether it should be undertaken; for considerable power is requisite to overcome the necessary friction and create sufficient speed in any mill, so that little or none will be left to do the work, and it is consequently slowly and very unsatisfactorily accomplished. Again the corn we produce at the north is a very different thing to grind from the softer kernels of the Southern varieties. Labor of men and animals is another important item. With this preface we introduce the following queries:—

1. What is the best corn and cob or grain mill for farm use—for one-horse power? and how much will it do per hour?
2. "Coleman's" and "Felton's" are the best iron mills I know of for two-horse power—will either of them work satisfactorily with one-horse power? or are there better ones?
3. Do not the *small burr-stone* mills grind so slowly as to be practically of no use?
4. The *Lever* mills, such as "Little Giant," "Magic," "Young America," &c., must necessarily do nearly double the work of the others, for the same power applied, but do not they grind only coarse provender?
5. Is coarse provender as *nutritious* and economical feed as corn meal—or the same, finer ground, would be?

H. S. C. *Connecticut.*

Answers. 1—Without speaking from personal experience, we should say the smallest size of the "Little Giant," manufactured in Philadelphia; it will grind six bushels an hour of Southern corn, and perhaps three or four of that grown in your state. 2—We think not—would prefer the latter of the two, if we were to make the trial. 3—So far as we know, these have given no satisfaction. 4—As fine, we presume, as any other metal mills, while, 5, the finer ground one's provender is, the farther it will probably go—economy, however, requiring a due regard to the relative cost of the grain and the grinding. The smallest size of the "Little Giant" weighs about 200 lbs.

The subject, in all its relations, is one of great interest, and we hope some correspondents who are able to speak from personal experience, will give their views in detail upon it.

Manures and Corn Culture.

Are we progressing backwards? I notice lately that some of your correspondents are advocating the decomposition of manures before they are used. The subject, too, has been discussed in our legislative agricultural meetings. The use of long and unfermented manures was advocated if not initiated by the late Judge BUEL, and adopted by many in this section, myself among the rest; but I have ever found it an excellent method of preserving the seeds of weeds, and have been partially going back to the old methods by half fermenting it, and working it into the soil with the cultivator. Fifty years ago, when we used to keep sheep, and sow from ten to thirty acres of rye annually their stock yards received an immense quantity of

straw, which was allowed to rot down over summer, with the cows lying upon it—carted out in the fall, sometimes dumped into large heaps, to be re-carted in spring, but often laid in small heaps ready to be spread in spring. The heap manure as it was called, viz, that thrown from behind the cattle during the winter, being used fresh or unfermented. I think there were but few in those days who used more than fifteen loads of manure to the acre; our loads meaning an ox-cart heaping full, I suppose about forty bushels. The average crop of corn thirty bushels to the acre. Mode of cultivation—plowed from five to six inches deep—plant in hills from three and a half to four feet apart each way, and hoe three times, making large hills—the last hoeing taking place just as the corn was tasseling out. This was the old method of raising corn, and I sometimes think that with all our improved implements of agriculture, the turning fresh manure twelve inches deep under sod, the flat surface culture, the underdraining, and the improving of swamp land, which very soon needs manure as much as upland, has added more to our vanity, and to the purse of the ingenious inventors of agricultural tools, than to our crops. Those great crops of which we sometimes hear, were never raised with 15 loads of manure to the acre; but may heaven bless experimenters and experiments, and you for spreading them before the public. L. BUTTERFIELD. Tyngsborough, Mass.

Expense of Raising Corn per Acre.

Believing that a knowledge of the cost of raising crops in the different States, would tend to the introduction of new and more economical modes of culture, I submit a statement of plan and cost:—

Plowing one acre,	\$1.00
Dragging $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 25 cents, and 6 qts. seed, 10 cents	35
Planting—one-eighth of day for man, horse and drill,	18
Working four times with cultivator, $\frac{1}{2}$ day each,	1.50
Husking on the hill and putting in granary,	2.00

\$5.03

or $4\frac{1}{2}$ days' work besides team labor.

Produce, from 50 to 60 bushels shelled corn, at 25 cents per bush.	\$13.00
Cost of Culture,	5.00

\$8.00

I don't wish to be understood that all raise that amount, or sell for \$8 profit, as many do not half plow and not half cultivate, and then either let the cattle eat half the remainder, or let it stand through several snows, and the prairie chicks eat it; but such culture as I state, will always raise that amount. Then gather in season, and keep till June, and it will always meet the above figures. J. B. JONES. *Eden Dale, Iowa.*

Covering for Milk-Pans.

I have a new plan for covering milk-pans in summer, to keep out dust, flies, &c. I take a piece of common brown sheeting, and cut it about three inches larger than the top of the pan, and make a wide hem, say an inch, around it. I then take large wire and bend it in a circle same size as the cloth, and run it into the hem, and fasten it there. When laid over the pan, the wire falls over the edge of the pan, to the effectual exclusion of dust or any other substance. H. A. T.

STEAM ENGINES FOR PLOWING AND OTHER WORK.
—The Illinois State Agricultural Society offer a premium of five thousand dollars for the best practical working engine.

Experience with Bees.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have been working with bees for the last forty years. I have bought both English and German works on Bees, and the only one that I consider worth having, is M. QUINBY'S, which, in my opinion, is far the best. My income from six stands last season, counting honey at 30 cts. per lb. and new swarms at \$5.00 each, was a few cents over \$103. I use no patent hive, not because I am down on patents, but because I have never seen one that suited me, but a kind of common hive of my own getting up, with a number of caps. I build my bee-houses by nailing lath lengthwise, such as are used to nail shingles on roofs. I nail against posts, leaving spaces between them so as to give plenty of air in summer, with a good roof to keep off rain and snow. In winter I shut them up with straw or light boards, so as to keep it dark for the bees. Worms don't trouble my bees much. I watch them closely, and kill all the moths as they appear, two or three times a week, either in the morning or evening, and keep ants and spiders off by killing them. Ants steal more honey than most people are aware of. If you kill them as they leave the hive, you will find them as full of honey as they can hold. To destroy the ants, take two pieces of bark and lay them one in the other, first rubbing a little honey, molasses or sugar between them, near the hive, and they will soon enter this home, when they should be quickly destroyed in boiling water or the fire. GEO. GEBHART. *Union City, Ind.*

Singular Death of a Cow.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A neighbor of mine lost a cow a few days since, in a manner so singular that I will ask you to place it on record. On Sunday morning last she was found standing in her stall exhibiting signs of being choked. Several antidotes were given without relief. On Monday morning I saw her still on her feet, (which she kept till she died,) exhibiting signs of great distress in breathing. Froth and saliva in large quantities came from her mouth—her tongue was out a part of the time, and a jerking tremulous motion of the head was made at each breath. I thought she must die, and no further medicine was given. At 3 o'clock P. M. she died. On opening, her lungs were filled in all the principal air pipes with masticated food, and the conclusion was that she had swallowed her cud the wrong way. A. S. MOSS.

Rock or Stone Turnip.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish to tell your numerous readers of a turnip worth raising, to wit, the Rock or Stone Turnip.

I raised from ten rods of ground, (one sixteenth of an acre,) ninety bushels, weighing sixty pounds per bushel, which I think worth as much to feed cattle, as potatoes. I have no doubt I can raise 1,500 bushels on an acre of light, warm land, suitably enriched as for corn. I sow the seed in a bed, as for cabbage, and after my ground is well plowed and harrowed, transplant in rows eighteen inches apart, and the plants twelve inches; but I think eight inches would be better. You will find but little trouble in keeping the weeds out till they cover the ground. Whole cost not over six cents per bushel—worth from 37½ to 50, for the table, and will keep the year round. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is fit in the spring, and transplant when large enough. The turnip when cut, is white and very sweet. JUDSON WADSWORTH. *West Winsted, Ct.*

Suggestions about Haymaking.

Some things I know, and others I should like to know. I know that this life is too short to learn everything that a farmer should know, by actual experiment; therefore it is necessary to profit by the experience of others by reading. I would therefore recommend that every farmer who can, should *take* and *read* the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OR CULTIVATOR, and as many other agricultural papers as he pleases. I think it pays well. Knowledge and Industry are what elevate the farmer, or one man above another. I know that horses and cattle like early cut hay better than that which is cut late. They can be fattened on it by giving them what they will eat, while they will barely subsist on that which gets dead ripe before it is cut. Cows who go to pasture early in the spring will make yellow butter, and so they will in winter if fed on early cut hay, if it be well cured. It is more work to make hay of early cut grass, than that which stands and dries up before being cut. It is an old adage, to "make hay while the sun shines." I think hay dried in the shade, is more fragrant and *better* than if dried in the sun. But in haying time we are in haste to dry it as soon as possible, and get it into the barn out of the way of the rain. I have noticed that women who have occasion to gather herbs for winter use, usually gather them when in blossom, and dry them in the shade. I believe it is correct. If it be so with herbs, is it not equally so with grass? I *don't know* which will *pay* best—to cut meadows once or twice the same season. I think the hay will be better to cut twice; and I think the quantity will be as much or more on the right kind of land, if cut twice the same season. I *don't know* but grass would be more likely to kill or die out, if cut twice a year; think it would; but would it not pay to reseed it every two or three years?

I wish you would persuade John Doe or Richard Roe, or some of those *big* farmers who own a hay-scale, to take, say two acres of meadow ground, cut one acre early so as to cut it twice the same season, and the other acre to cut but once, and weigh it in and weigh it out again on feeding, and feed it to two steers or cattle of nearly equal size, and weigh them every few days so as to determine which is the most economical plan, or which will *pay the best*. I should like to see the result of such an experiment in the Country Gentleman. B. *Clinton Co., N. Y.*

Ticks on Sheep.

Does friend JOHNSTON mean to be understood that ticks do not like the taste of a fat, healthy sheep, or that feeding the sheep well, eradicates the ticks? I think I keep mine well, but find ticks on them sometimes, more especially on the lambs, unless I take care to have them dipped (soon after the sheep are sheared,) in some preparation poisonous to the ticks. For this purpose I have used a recipe found in Blacklock's Treatise, which is as follows:

Arsenic, one pound, finely powdered.

Potash, 12 ounces.

Common yellow soap, 6 ounces.

Rain or river water, 30 gallons. Boil the ingredients together for 15 minutes.

I find this cheaper than tobacco, much less offensive to the operator, and I think quite as efficient, and it seems rather to improve the appearance of the lambs, instead of disfiguring them as the stain of tobacco water does. THOS. B. BUFFUM. *Near Newport, R. I.*

Inquiries and Answers.

THE CO. GENT. AND CULT.—*D. S., Salem, O.* The *Cultivator* only contains matter that has already appeared in the Co. GENT., but we can find room in the former for but a small part of all that appears in the latter. You would not therefore require both, although many readers of the weekly who find it difficult to preserve it in sufficiently good order for binding at the end of the year, are in the habit of procuring for library use, a bound volume of the *Cult.* We have all the volumes of the 3d series of *CULT.*, beginning in 1853, five in number, neatly bound, and sent by mail, postpaid, for \$1 each, and as each contains a full index, there can be no more convenient or complete Farmer's Library anywhere obtained in so small compass and at so little cost.

DESTROYING SORREL.—What is the best mode for killing sorrel? Some say that lime will kill it. If so, how much to the acre? FRANCIS PERRY. *St. Helens, Columbia Co., O. T.* [There are some peculiarities of soil where lime will destroy sorrel; but in most localities, manuring, clean cultivation, and a rotation in which hoed crops have a large share, are the most efficient means.]

DURABLE CEMENT OR MORTAR.—I would use concrete in building my house, if the sand I have (which is very fine) would make a durable wall—do you think it would answer built on a stone foundation? C. BALL. *Guysboro, C. W.* [Pure sand is best, and it is better if coarse. We would not recommend the use of a fine impure sand, unless a sufficient previous trial had been made to establish its success. We do not observe any alterations to suggest in the plan of the additions to the house our correspondent has furnished—for although there are some minor imperfections, they seem to result from the necessity of the case in putting a new addition to an old house.]

BONE MILLS.—In the Co. Gent., of Feb. 11, you say that the best bone mill in use is to be seen at Mr. Coulson's, &c. Will you do me the favor to let me know the cost of the bone mill, and where it is to be obtained. E. R. *Charleston, S. C.* [Mr. Coulson's mill was made in Baltimore, by Mr. Denmead, whose address we are unable to give. Three separate sets of mills or rollers are used, the bones passing from one to the others over riddles, by which means the fine bone is separated as it passes from each set of rollers. The cost of the mills, riddles, and other necessary apparatus, is, we are told, about \$1500, and the best mills to be procured will not last for over ninety days' steady work.]

SUGAR CANE MILL—AGE OF FOWLS.—Will you be so good as to inform a subscriber, of the best process for extracting the juice of the Chinese sugar cane, and the best machine for doing it? Where can it be had, and at what price? Is it well calculated for steam power? What number of horse power is required? Can the same power be well applied to wood sawing, grinding coarse feed, and making cider, and thrashing? Is there any means of determining the age of fowls? F. B. *Ravenna, O.* [The best machine for separating the juice from the Chinese sugar cane, is the one described in our papers under the name of *Herendeen's Sugar Cane mill*. It is not made for sale, he being a private gentleman who had it constructed only for his own use. One horse works it, but it might be made

broader—for a steam engine. The same "horse-power" that is used for thrashing, sawing wood, &c., may be employed to drive this mill. We know of no mode of determining accurately the age of fowls—except the general rules adopted by those who purchase poultry already dressed—but we infer that our correspondent refers to the living birds.]

COLEMAN'S MILL.—J. B. J., *Eden Dale, Iowa*, who inquires for a farm mill which will grind everything, is advised that *Coleman's Plantation or Farm Mill*, on exhibition at the State Ag. Museum in this city, will grind corn in the ear, shelled corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c., into fine or coarse meal, and flour of the best quality if required—operated by horse, water or steam power—price \$75, with bolt for flouring—\$50 without. It can be had at Rogers' Implement warehouse, 111 Market street, Philadelphia. J.

STUBBORN HORSES.—Tell N. of St. M., C. E., that whenever his mare refuses to go in the plow or cart, to have at hand a stout team, either oxen or a pair of horses, and hitch them to the hind part of the plow or cart, and pull her backwards until she is willing to go forwards, and it won't be long before she will be glad to "go ahead." D. L. ADAIR. *Hawesville, Ky.*

MICHIGAN DOUBLE PLOW.—I wish to make an inquiry, if any of your correspondents or subscribers have ever used the Michigan Double or Sod and Subsoil Plow as Ruggles, Nourse & Mason call it? How hard does it draw compared to other plows, which cut the same sized furrows? I would like one that will cut a furrow eight inches deep, provided a common sized span of horses can work it. E. D. *Forestville, N. Y.* [We have often used the Michigan Double Plow—the second size will cut a furrow 8 or 9 inches deep, and will require nearly if not quite as strong a team as a common plow running at the same depth. A "common sized span of horses" would not be equal to the task—at least three good horses would be needed.]

MILDEW ON FRUITS IN OREGON.—In Oregon, which is perhaps the best fruit country in the world, a few varieties are subject to a mildew or blight, affecting the leaves and tender shoots, injuring the health and growth of the tree, and blasting most of the young fruit. Are trees thus affected in other parts of the Union, and is there a remedy? Is the pear on the quince stock profitable for orchard culture, where land is plenty and cheap? AMOS HARVEY. *Plum Valley, Oregon.* [The mildew on the gooseberry, and the leaf blight or cracking on the pear, are nearly the only instances of the kind known in the eastern part of the Union. There is no certain remedy for these, except to select such varieties as experience shows to be freest from the malady. Some *experimenting* will probably be needed in Oregon before the best sorts are determined. In the meantime, we should be glad to learn the results of the observations and trials already made in that region.]

BITTER ROT IN APPLES.—Please inform me if you can, of a cure for the blight or black bitter rot in apples, as my orchard is very badly affected with it and still getting worse. JONAS SMITH. *Lewis Co., Va.* [We are unable to give the desired remedy, none that is generally reliable having been found. We have been informed that the use of *lime* on the soil in some regions, has been useful. The rapid growth of large specimens favors the rot—moderate, healthy growth, and the selection of such varieties as experience proves

most free from it, are perhaps the best modes of escaping from it.]

FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Will you inform me through the Co. Gent., of the price of "Thomas' Farm Implements," prepaid, by mail, and can I obtain it of you. W. F. B. [We will send it for \$1.00, prepaid.]

FARM MILL.—I have one of Emery's two-horse powers, and I want some kind of a mill which will grind everything. Will the Excelsior Farm Mill answer my purpose? Will it grind all kinds of grain fine? J. B. J. *Eden Dale, Iowa.* [The Excelsior mill is intended for grinding feed for animals, and not for flouring purposes. We know of no such portable mill as you want.]

JUMPING OX.—A Life Subscriber has a jumping ox. Tell him to get a piece of inch plank, about fifteen inches long and eight inches wide—bore two half inch augur holes in one side of it, as wide apart as the root of the beast's horns, equi-distant from the ends—run a rope through the two holes, and around the root of his horns, and tie it fast. The plank will hang down over his eyes, and prevent him seeing the top of any lawful fence, and he will be sure not to "jump in the dark." It will not prevent his seeing the ground and grazing. D. L. ADAIR. *Hancesville, Ky.*

REMEDY FOR HORSES CATCHING THE REINS.—An inquirer is informed that an enlargement of the crupper, in the extreme back part of the bow, has to my certain knowledge worked a complete cure of the common evils consequent upon the catching of the line under a horse's tail when in harness. A crupper one and a quarter to one and a half inches in diameter, buckled suitably taught, will most commonly neutralise an attempt of the horse to bind or confine the line. P. B. *Bethany, Pa.*

STUBBORN HORSE.—*Answer to N.* Put a noose around his under jaw, under the tongue, and hold the other end of the rope in the hand with the reins. When occasion requires, jerk sharply upon the rope. After a little, his mouth will become so sensitive that he will forget his old trick. N. D.

SUCKERS.—Will you be good enough to inform me as to the best time to cut away the suckers and sprouts from young apple trees? W. C. TUCKER. *New Vernon, N. J.* [From mid-summer till winter. If cut off, unless cut very closely, the stubs will sprout again—hence it is better to draw them off by force, if they are as low down or below the surface of the earth. This may be easily done by pressing the foot, shod with a cowhide boot, between the shoot and trunk, and drawing the shoot at the same time with both hands. If our correspondent wishes to clear his trees of suckers now, it may be done at once, although the time above named is better, and the operation may need repeating at that time.]

BURNING BONES.—Will you please to inform me what effect burning bones will have on their manurial qualities? We have no way of grinding them unless they are burnt. J. R. AIKEN. *Charleston, Tenn.* [Burning dispels the gelatine and nitrogenous portions, and of course lessens their value. The phosphate of lime is left undiminished, and of course possesses much value, so far as earthy manures are concerned.]

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—Can you inform me where Osage Orange plants can be obtained, fit for setting in the hedge, and how many it will take to set 40 rods of

hedge? I. A. LAWTON. *Pittstown.* [About 1300 plants will set 40 rods—the plants can be had of any of the principal Rochester nurserymen—or of A. Saul & Co. of Newburgh, or Parsons & Co. of Long Island. The price is about \$5 per 1,000, but more for extra large plants.]

COUVE TRONCHUDA.—I have received a package of Couve Tronchuda seed from the Patent Office. Will you inform me what it is, and the mode of culture. H. [A description of this plant, another name for which is "Portugal Cabbage," was given in the 7th vol. Co. Gent., p. 333, by LEVI BARTLETT, who says: "We preferred this Portugal cabbage to any thing of the kind we have ever eaten—not excepting the brocoli and cauliflower." Its cultivation is the same as that of the cabbage—transplant into a good rich soil from four to five feet apart, as they grow very large. The large leaves may be cooked and served up in the same way as asparagus.]

AYRSHIRES.—In your next issue will you be kind enough to give me the names of some of the breeders of choice Ayrshire cattle? **AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.** *Montreal.* [This breed, although quite an active demand exists for it, less frequently appears in our Advertising columns we think, than would be to the advantage of sellers. The names of Messrs. HUNTERFORD & BRODIE, Adams, Jefferson Co., E. P. PRENTICE, Esq., of this city, and A. M. TREDWELL, Madison, N. J., occur to us at this moment as possessors of first class Ayrshires.]

ROOTS FOR SWINE.—In regard to mangold wurtzel, is it a good food for swine? Should it be fed to them alone or mixed with grain, and when should it be planted? S. B. WING. *Jamaica Plains.* [If cooked and mixed with a portion of meal, it is good for feeding swine—uncooked it is not. It is excellent for milch cows (fed moderately on the start, and gradually increasing,) and will increase their milk enough to help the pigs, if they can get the sour surplus. Parsnips appear to be the best roots for hogs, and may be fed to them raw. Mangold Wurtzel should be planted as early as the earliest corn planting.]

COWS' TEATS.—In answer to P. M. C.'s inquiry, I will give my practice in such cases. Take a small sharp pointed penknife in one hand, grasp the teat firmly in the other, and by a quick, steady motion insert the blade an inch or more in the orifice through which the milk passes. This operation will prove a certain cure, and will seldom need repeating. D. W. C. TOWNE. *Morgan, Iowa.*

TO DESTROY THE WHITE DAISY.—I have read the inquiries of your correspondent as to the best mode of subduing the white daisy, in answer to which I will say I have found pasturing with sheep effectual; they will devour the blossoms, which, in a few years, will put an end to the weed. By the way, it is an economical way of pasturing sheep, by alternating with other stock this way, one week to cows, horses, young cattle, &c., the next week the same lot to sheep, and the third week the lot be vacant to recruit; so by the use of three lots more can be pastured than each continued in the same lot, and the cows, &c., be on fresh feed all the time. Z. A. L.

POTATOES FOR SEED.—As much has been said of small potatoes for seed, I would add that my experience goes to show that large ones are much more certain. P. P. P.

New and Select Flower Seeds,

Sent by Mail—postage paid—to any address in the Union.

B. K. BLISS,

Seedsman & Fl'st, Springfield, Mass.,
HAS just received a large and well selected stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FLOWER
SEEDS; also many very select varieties of home growth,
 comprising in all upwards of **SEVEN HUNDRED VARIETIES**,
 among which are all the novelties of the season, many rare
 and choice seeds—also a large collection of old established
 favorites, greatly improved by hybridization. Particular
 attention is invited to his choice collection of
 French and German Aster, Double Hollyhocks, Carna-
 tion and Picotee Pinks, Double Balsams, Cal-
 ceolarias, Cinerarias, English Pansies,
 German Stocks, Cockscombs,
 Chinese Primrose, &c.,

received direct from the parties who grow the plants for
 the English and Continental Exhibitions, by which he is
 enabled to insure to purchasers pure and genuine seeds of
 the best sorts in cultivation, raised from *prize flowers only*.

The attention of amateurs, florists, gardeners, and all engaged in agricultural pursuits, is particularly invited to the

SIXTH EDITION OF HIS CATALOGUE

of **FLOWER, VEGETABLE and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS**, just issued, which will be forwarded, postpaid, to all applicants enclosing a three-cent stamp.

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

For the accommodation of those who love the cultivation of Flowers, but who reside at a distance from where they can be procured, he has selected from his large assortment of Flower Seed, the most showy varieties, and those of easy culture, and put them up in assortments, which will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the Union, at the following prices:—

ASSORTMENT No. 1—consists of twenty choice varieties of
 Annuals, \$1.00
No. 2—consists of twenty choice varieties of
 Biennials and Perennials, \$1.00
No. 3—consists of ten extra fine varieties of
 Annuals and Perennials, embracing
 many of the new and choicest in
 cultivation, \$1.00
No. 4—consists of five very choice varieties,
 selected from Prize Flowers of
 English Pansies, German Carnation
 and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truf-
 faut's French Aster and Double
 Hollyhocks, each of which are sold
 at 25 cents singly, \$1.00

Persons in ordering will please give the number of the Assortment. Any person remitting **THREE DOLLARS, WILL RECEIVE THE FOUR ASSORTMENTS, POSTAGE FREE**. Remittances can be made in bank bills or postage stamps.

It is now four years since he commenced putting up the above assortments, during which time they have been sent to every State and Territory in the Union—and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather to which they have been exposed in many localities, have given universal satisfaction. Those who have given them a trial, recommend them freely to their friends, and the most flattering testimonials are daily received of their good quality.

The following additional assortments will be sent, free of postage, at the prices annexed:—

ASSORTMENT No. 5—contains fifteen very select varieties of Greenhouse Seeds, \$3.00
No. 6—contains one hundred varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many new and choice varieties, \$5.00
No. 7—contains fifty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, \$2.50
No. 8—contains twenty varieties of hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for sowing in autumn, \$1.00

The seeds contained in all of the assortments are of his selection. Purchasers who prefer to make their own selections from the Catalogue, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered.

In addition to the above he offers a large and well selected assortment of

DAHLIAS, VERBENAS, ROSES,
ENGLISH CARNATION AND PICOTEE PINKS,
DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, PETUNIAS,

HERBACEOUS AND BEDDING PLANTS
 of every description, a Catalogue of which will be published in April and sent to all applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

All applications must be accompanied with the cash or a satisfactory reference, and addressed to

B. K. BLISS, Springfield,
 March 25—eow6tm1t. **Massachusetts.**

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber offers a full assortment of **GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS** of the growth of 1857, and of the very best qualities, and in addition to all the standard varieties, will be found many novelties, for sale Wholesale and Retail. Orders by mail attended to immediately.

PEAS—choice and new varieties, Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke, Champion of England, Carter's Victoria, Hair's Defiance, Dwarf Sugar, Tall Sugar, Hair's Dwarf Blue Mammoth, Harrison's Glory, Harrison's Perfection, Epps' Monarch, Epps' Lord Raglan, British Queen, with all other varieties.

CAULIFLOWER—Early Paris, Nonpareil and Alma.

CABBAGE—Early Wakefield, Early Ox Heart, Enfield Market and Winningstadt.

CORN—King Philip, Early Darling's, Constantinople and Stowell's Evergreen.

TURNIPS—Ashcroft's Swede, Rivers' Swedish Stubble and Waite's Eclipse.

Prize Cucumbers for frames.

Winter Cherry or Strawberry Tomato.

New-Zealand Spinach.

Potato Seed—German and English.

OATS—Poland, Potato and other choice varieties.

POTATOES—Prince Albert's, which we highly recommend, (Ash Leaf Kidney, imported,) Early Dikeman, Early June, Dover, Mercer, and all other varieties.

SPRING WHEAT—Golden Drop or Fife, Sea, Canada Club, &c.

SPRING BARLEY, SPRING RYE.

TOBACCO SEED—Havana and Connecticut Seed Leaf.

SPRING and WINTER VETCHES or TARES—Broom Corn, Buckwheat, Cotton Seed, &c.

FRUIT SEEDS—Apple, Pear, Quince, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Seed, Peach, Plum, and Apricot Pits.

OSAGE ORANGE, Buckthorn, Yellow and Honey Locust, Chinese Arbor Vitæ.

GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian and American Millet, Green, Kentucky Blue or June, Orchard, Ray, Italian and Perennial, Foul Meadow, Sweet Scented Vernal, Fine Mixed Lawn, Red Top, Timothy or Herds, &c.

CLOVERS—Large and Medium Red, White Dutch, Luzerne or French Sanfoin, Aliske, Crimson, Yellow Trefoil, &c.

ONION SETTS—Red and Yellow, Top or Button, and Potato Onions.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Myatt's Victoria and Linnaeus, Imported.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg and Tomato Plants furnished in season.

Everything in my line furnished and at reasonable rates. A Catalogue containing a full list of seeds and prices furnished on application.

African Imphee—genuine as raised by Leonard M. Wray, One Dollar per pound.

Chinese Sugar Cane—American and Imported, 25 and 40 cents per pound. **R. L. ALLEN.**

March 18—eow6tm2t 189 & 191 Water-st., New-York.

No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano.

HAVING purchased a large quantity of the above valuable Fertilizer, we are prepared to furnish Farmers and Dealers in lots to suit, from 1 to 500 tons, at less than Peruvian Agents' prices.

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.
 March 25—w8tm2t 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

POUDRETTE,

LAND PLASTER,

FISH AND OTHER GUANOS,

Fertilizers of all kinds.

R. L. ALLEN,
 March 18—eow6tm2t 189 & 191 Water-st., New-York.

Weigela Rosea by Mail.

I WILL send cuttings of this beautiful hardy shrub, enclosed in tin, for 50 cents per dozen, post-paid. The cuttings grow as readily as currants. Single well-rooted plants sent as above at the same price. Osier Willow cuttings by mail, 25 cents per dozen—\$1.00 per 100. Small well rooted plants of the two climbing roses, Queen of the Prairies and Baltimore Belle, by mail, 50 cents each.

H. B. LUM,
 March 25—w&m1t Sandusky, Ohio.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES, Newburgh, N. Y.

Formerly A. J. Downing & Co.,

THE subscribers, in soliciting the attention of Dealers and Planters of Trees to their stock now ready for the ensuing Spring trade, beg leave to say that it embraces everything in their line of business, all of the most vigorous growth and best quality.

The Department of Fruit Trees

Contains a large collection of Apples and Pears, both Standards and Dwarfs, Cherries, Standard and on Mahaleb Stocks, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Almonds, and Grape Vines, (both hardy Native and Foreign for vineeries;) also Raspberries, Blackberries, (New-Rochelle or Lawton, High Bush or Dorchester, Newman's Thornless, &c., &c.,) Strawberries, Gooseberries, (best Lancashire varieties,) Currants, Walnuts, Filberts, &c.

The long experience of A. Saul in these matters, which occupies his whole attention, enables us to guarantee the correctness of all articles sold by us.

The Ornamental Department

Embraces a complete stock of all kinds of Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, and Flowering Shrubs, &c., including a large stock of Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Austrian and Scotch Pines, American Arbor Vitæ, Junipers, Yews, &c.; also Elms, Maples and Oaks in six varieties each, American and European Lindens, do. Ash, Mountain Ash, Horse-chestnuts, Larch, Sycamores, Tulip trees, Cypress, Magnolias, Poplars, Willows, Locust, &c., &c.; Flowering Shrubs—Spireas in six varieties, Altheas, Free Honeysuckles, Euonymous Europeus, Tamarix, Weigelia Rosea, Forsythia, Flowering Hawthorns, &c.

Also a large collection of Climbing Plants and Climbing Roses, and Roses of all classes in great variety, Dahlia roots, Peonies, Phloxes, and a full collection of Herbaceous Plants and Bedding out Plants for summer, such as Petunias, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Lantana, Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c.

Hedge Plants of Buckthorn, Hawthorn, Osage Orange, and American Arbor Vitæ for screens, &c. Also Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots. Ten Thousand Plants and Cuttings of Salix triandra and Salix purpurea, the two best Osier Willows in cultivation.

A Descriptive Priced Catalogue will be sent to all applicants on enclosing a P. O. Stamp to prepay the same.

March 4—*weow6t—mlt* A. SAUL & CO., Proprietors,

Prince Albert Potatoes and Potato Oats FOR SALE.

PRINCE Albert Potatoes, \$2.12 per single bushel.
" " " 4.18 for two bushels.
" " " 6.00 per bbl. of three bush.

The above prices include all packing, to be delivered 1st of April, weather permitting.

POTATO OATS, we can deliver immediately at the following price—One Dollar per Bushel of 38 pounds to the bushel. The above we will warrant genuine, being grown apart from other oats, and the seed of it imported the past season. All will be delivered at the Morris and Essex R. R. Depot at Newton. Orders addressed,

GERALD HOWATT,

March 4—*wtfm1t* Newton, Sussex Co., N. J.

PURE BONE, (by the Barrel,)

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, POUDRETTE, PLASTER, &c.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,

Among which may be found Mapes' new and improved Subsoil Plow and Knoz's Horse Hoe.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

PURE PRINCE ALBERT POTATOES, &c.,
At the North River Agricultural Warehouse.

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
Mar. 18—*w&m3m* 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

Pear Seedlings.

FINE healthy Pear Seedlings, one year, \$8 per 1,000—
\$75 per 10,000.

Ditto, two years, \$15 per 1,000—\$140 per \$10,000.
Norway Spruce, Scotch Larch and Fir, Apple, Mazzard, Plum, Angers Quince, Mahaleb, Paradise and Doucain stocks of the best quality. Catalogues to any address. Carriage paid to Boston or New-York.

New-England Pear Seed, \$5 per quart.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Jan. 28—*w&m3m*

ROTHWELL'S BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE.

A NEW article for the active fertilization of plants, is offered to the cultivator in the form of BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE, being a manufactured preparation of these two fertilizing elements, in suitable proportions.

This article is a peculiar nitrogenous manure, that has been used in England for the past three years, where it has attracted considerable interest and attention on the part of scientific agriculturists, from its really wonderful results when compared with the use of several valuable kinds of Guano. The results in the soil would be scarcely looked for in the ordinary use of these somewhat neglected materials, and is due in a great measure to the happy combination which produces two curious effects in the soil, which are chemical and mechanical, and the great fertilizing properties of these two materials.

The result upon the various crops are similar to those obtained by the use of Peruvian Guano, though in mechanical and chemical effects somewhat different. It is a highly stimulating and very active manure, well adapted to urging forward in the spring of succulent plants and garden esculents generally, and may be used to great advantage wherever Peruvian Guano can be used to success and profit.

Dried Blood has been for a long time used with success in skilled agriculture; but the combination of it with Wool, in a peculiar manufactured state, is a new idea; the application of it to plants in the soil, has proved that it is remarkably well adapted to effect the *development and rapid growth of plants*, and the ready production of leaves and woody fibre. Both of these articles yield largely of AMMONIA and NITROGEN, which is well known as the distinguishing feature of Peruvian Guano; while the Wool yields PHOSPHORIC ACID upon analysis, which is known to be so advantageous in the production of the flower and seed of the plant, and in the general developments of grain crops, potatoes, turnips, &c., particularly in the growth of field crops.

The great advantage of this manure consists in the fact that it undergoes a peculiar chemical decomposition in the soil, by which it gives off continuously NITROGEN GAS, which is very necessary in the early formation and continuous healthy growth of plants. Another advantage is derived from the mechanical properties of the wool giving lightness or elasticity to the soil, so that the young roots and spongeoles of the plants can readily distend themselves in search of food. This is a very important requisite during the early stages of the germination and growth of the plant; and also helps greatly the chemical and electrical processes which take place in the development of the plant at this period, by allowing the free access of the heat, air, and rain water of the surface of the ground.

This new manure will soon become a favorite among gardeners and scientific agriculturists, on account of the above mentioned mechanical and chemical effects. Its result upon application to the soil and the plant have been demonstrated in England and the following comparative results obtained, which are copied from the *MARK LANE EXPRESS*, of London. It is appended for the benefit of American agriculturists. It will be seen that its comparison with Super Phosphate of Lime, a well known and valuable fertilizer, is very decided in its favor; and also its comparative results with several kinds of Guano enumerated, and also with other preparations—the weight, cost and result being given.

TRIAL IN 1857.	Quant.	Cost	Wt. of
	of Man're	per acre.	Turnips per acre.
Patent Wool Manure,.....	Cwt.	s. d.	Tcw. gr.
Patagonian Guano,.....	6	45	0 18 2 0
Hottentot do.	8	45	0 14 10 2
Peruvian do.	7	45	0 17 11 1
Falkland Island do.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	6 17 18 0
Sup. Phos. of Lime, (Berwick,)....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	0 19 10 1
Sup. Phos. of Lime, (Mr. O.)....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	0 13 10 2
Ammoniacal Sup. Phos. of Lime,....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	0 14 3 3
Mixture of above,.....	6	45	0 17 18 0
Sawdust steeped in Chamber lye— six weeks, a good handful along— the hill,.....			17 18 1

Put up in barrels and bags, branded *Rothwell's No. 1 Ammoniated, Nitrogenized Wool and Blood Manure.*

Price—\$30 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

For sale by A. LONGETT,

Apr. 1—*mlt* 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

Horticultural Books.

Of all kinds, for sale at the Office of the Co. Gentleman.

Sugar from the Sorghum.

THE undersigned has been authorized by Mr. Jos. S. Lovering, to re-publish his "Detailed account of Experiments, and observations on the Sorghum Saccharatum or Chinese Sugar Cane, made with the view of determining its value as a sugar producing plant," new edition, with a Postscript by the author.

Single copies 10 cents, or twelve copies for one dollar; a one-cent stamp additional for each copy ordered by mail, to prepay postage. All orders must be addressed to

HENRY A. DREER,
Seedsman & Florist.

March 11—w1tmt* 327 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds—Seeds—1858.

ALBANY SEED STORE.

THE subscriber again offers his annual assortment of genuine Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, growth of 1857, consisting in part of the following desirable articles: Extra Early, Early and Late Garden Peas, the best new and standard sorts, viz:

EXTRA EARLY—Daniel O'Rourke (true,) Sangster's No. 1, and Cedo Nulli, each 37½ cents per quart; Prince Albert and Emperor, each 25 cents per quart; Tom Thumb, 75 cents per quart.

EARLY—Sebastopol, (new,) 50 cents per quart; Blue Surprise, 37½ cents per quart; Washington, Kent, June, Double Blossom Frame, Bishop's Dwarf Prolific, and Strawberry, each 25 cents per quart.

GENERAL CROP—Harrison's Glory and Perfection, (both new,) Hair's Dwarf Mammoth Marrow, (extra fine) each 50 cents per quart; Napoleon and Eugenie, (both new and fine) 75 cents per quart; Fairbeard's Early Champion of England, (the finest wrinkled variety known,) 37½ cents per quart.

LATE SORTS—Epp's Monarch, 75 cents per quart; British Queen and Knight's Marrow, each 50 cents. The above comprising but a part of my assortment, for which see my catalogue.

Also, Extra Early and Early Beets, Early and Late Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Celery, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Lettuces, Turnips, Peppers, Radishes, Herb Seeds, &c., &c., in large or small quantities: Garden Beans of all sorts, Early, Late, Bush, and Pole.

Fine large Lima Beans, (a few) at 50 cents per quart.

Sweet or Sugar Corn of the best sorts for the garden. The Gigantic Constantinople is particularly fine—25 cents per quart.

Indian Corn of the best sorts for the Field.

Millet Seed, Long Brush Broom Corn, Luzerne or French Clover, White Dutch Clover, Red Clover and Timothy, Red Top or Herds Grass, Orchard Grass and Mixed Grass for Lawns, English Rye Grass, Spring Vetches and Sun-Flower, White and Yellow Onion Sets and Top Onions.

Best Improved Rutabaga and other Turnips, 75 cents per pound; Long Orange, Large White and other Carrots, \$1 per pound; Onion Seed (a limited supply)—Large Red at \$1.25—Large Yellow, \$1.50, and White Portugal at \$2 per pound. Long Red and Yellow Globe Mangold Wurzel, White and Yellow Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, Buckthorn and Osage Orange Seeds for live fences, Yellow Locust for timber and Locust posts, with a large assortment of Choice Flower Seeds, of which a choice and liberal assortment will be sent by mail for \$1 or upwards, and postage paid.

Spring planting Bulbs, viz: Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Tiger Flower, Tuberous and Madeira vines.

Choice Double Dahlias—named varieties \$3 per dozen.

The best standard books on Poultry, Kitchen Gardening, cultivation of Fruit Trees and Flowers.

Imphee or New African Sugar Cane, (genuine at \$1 per pound)

Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane, 50 cents per pound.

Chufas or Earth Almonds, 25 cents per ounce.

Clean Strawberry seed, (mixed sorts,) \$2 per ounce.

The true Christina Musk Melon, at 50 cents per ounce; also the new Orange Water Melon, with many other articles too numerous to be detailed in the confined limits of an advertisement.

Full reference is made to my new descriptive priced Catalogue for 1858, which will be mailed to all applicants.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage he has received for the past 27 years, hopes to merit a continuance of the same from former, as well as new customers.

Orders received for Wilson's celebrated ALBANY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY. Can be planted to greatest advantage in the spring. Price \$2 per 100—\$15 per 1,000 plants.

WILLIAM THORBURN,

Seedsman & Florist, 492 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Small packages of Seeds carefully enveloped, and forwarded by mail.

March 11—w8tm2t

Choice Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

HENRY A. DREER,

Seedsman & Florist, 327 Chestnut-St., Philadelphia,

OFFERS a large and well selected stock of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. In addition to those of his own growth, he is constantly receiving all the novelties from Europe. Being a practical Nurseryman and Seed-grower, and superintending all the various details of his business, purchasers can always depend upon obtaining GENUINE AND RELIABLE SEEDS—a very important consideration to the Florist and Gardener. Among the VEGETABLE SEEDS, the following can be recommended:—

PEAS—Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke; Early Tom Thumb, 10 inches high and productive; Flack's Victory; Champion of England; Hair's Mammoth Dwarf Marrow.

BEETS—Extra Early Turnip, Long Smooth Blood.

CABBAGE—Early London, Winningstadt, French Oxheart, Early Dutch, Late Flat Dutch, and Philadelphia Drumhead.

LETTUCE—Early Steinkopf, a very superior early head salad; Royal Cabbage or Drumhead. Also, Extra Curled Parsley, TRUE—Early Paris Cauliflower, Fejee Island Tomato, solid and fine flavored, for which a premium was awarded—Newington Wonder Beans, a prolific and early snapshot—German Wax Pole Beans, the finest snapshot sorts, entirely stringless, tender and delicious—New intermediate Carrot, Jenny Lind Muskmelon, Bradford and Pomaria Watermelon, together with many other new and desirable varieties, with all the old approved and standard sorts, for which see Catalogue.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

The collection embraces all the varieties desirable for the amateur, as well as the professional florist, for which see Catalogue.

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL—Twenty choice, distinct varieties (my selection) will be mailed to distant applicants by remitting One Dollar.

A large collection of Everblooming Roses, Dahlias, Verbenas, Shrubs, Evergreens, Hardy Vines and Creepers, Native and Foreign Grape Vines, &c., &c.

Catalogues mailed to all applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

March 11—w4tm1t*

W. M. R. PRINCE & CO.,

FLUSHING, N. Y.

PRICED CATALOGUES, which are sent to purchasers who enclose stamp: No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants. No. 2—Roses, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Phlox, Iris, Double Sweet Williams, and all other Herbaceous Flowering Plants, &c. No. 3—Extra large Fruit Trees, Evergreens, and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, suitable for immediate fruit-bearing and embellishment. No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue for Nurseries and Dealers, comprising Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Stocks for Engrafting, and Tree and Shrub Seeds, &c. No. 5—Wholesale Catalogue of Vegetable, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds. No. 6—Descriptive Catalogue of our Unrivalled Collection of 100 select varieties of Strawberries, with a Rejected List. No. 9—Catalogue of Bulbous Flowers of every class, including Tree and Herbaceous Peonies, Dahlias, and other rare Flowering Plants. No. 11—Treatise on Culture of the Chinese Potato or Dioscorea Batatas, on Licorice, Tanner's Sumach, Fig, Almond, Olive, Osier, Chinese Sugar Cane, Earth Almond and Madder. No. 12—Wm. R. Prince's Address to the American Institute, on the character and merits of the Chinese Potato, with the triumphant Reports of the American and French Institutes on the same subject. No. 13—Catalogue of Green-House Plants.

March 1—m1t

SOMBRENO GUANO,

Imported and for sale by WOOD & GRANT, 90 Front Street, New-York.

THE several analyses of this Guano, made by the most eminent Chemists of this country, viz: Profs. Hayes of Boston, J. R. Chilton and Isaiah Deeks of New-York, Booth of Philadelphia, Pigott of Baltimore, Maupin and Tuttle of University of Virginia, M. P. Scott of Richmond, Va., and Gilliam of the Military Institute of Lexington, Va., all show it to contain over 80 per cent. of the Bone Phosphate of Lime.

To Farmers desirous of testing its qualities, we will forward our Pamphlet when requested, containing a full statement of its merits, value and manner of application. The Planters and Farmers of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, highly appreciate such fertilizers, having used them with profit for the last five years.

The attention of Dealers and Country Storekeepers is called to this article.

March 4—w9tm2t

Notice to Farmers.

HAVING sold half of my interest in the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Department of the business, to Mr. Wm. W. EGGLESTON, which he will carry on, both for the wholesale and retail trade, at No. 84 State street, Albany, N. Y. (two doors below Pearl,) under the firm name of Pease & Eggleston. We would respectfully invite the farmers and merchants to examine our extensive assortment of Seeds and Implements of the most approved kinds—such as *Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, Feed Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Cider and Wine Mills, Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.*, before purchasing elsewhere, and we think the time they expend in this way will be satisfactorily employed. *Remember No. 84 State Street.*

PEASE & EGGLESTON,

Successors to RICH'D H. PEASE.

P. S. I shall continue to give my attention to the manufacture of my justly celebrated *Excelsior Horse Powers and Threshers*, as usual, and am prepared to supply all orders, which I respectfully solicit.

March 11—w2tm1t

RICH'D H. PEASE.

Devon Prize Bull for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale their Prize Bull "New Britain 2d." He received the first prize as a yearling, at the late Fair of the Conn. State Agricultural Society. He will be two years old next March; is of good size, and is a very perfect animal.

We also would sell "Charter Oak," he is own brother to New Britain 2d, and will be one year old next March.

WELLS BROTHERS,

New-Britain, Conn.

March 1—m3t

POUDRETTE.

OUR prices for the above valuable fertilizer, viz:—For one barrel, \$2—two barrels, \$3.50—three barrels, \$5—four barrels, \$6.50—five barrels, \$8—six barrels, \$9.50—for seven barrels and over, at the rate of \$1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage. Send your orders early to

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,

Feb. 25—w8tm3t

60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

RARE SEEDS.

A NEW novelty, and never before presented to market—the

NEW MEXICAN CUSHION,

A variety that excels all others in eating, growth and rarity. (I have but few packages.) The English

MAMMOTH PUMPKIN,

that is mammoth indeed, as they frequently belt over five feet around. Also the true genuine

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS.

The seed sent post-paid, on reception of 25 cents for single packages—five packages for \$1. Address, with Post-Office and State plainly written, to

JOS. L. ASHBY, Care Dr. A. R. McKEE,

Jan 7—w10tm3t

Liberty, Missouri.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of their

New and Improved Poudrette,

Manufactured from the night-soil of New-York city, in lots to suit purchasers. This article (greatly improved within the last three years) has been in the market for 19 years, and still defies competition, as a manure for Corn and Garden Vegetables, being CHEAPER, more powerful than any other, and at the same time free from disagreeable odor. Two barrels (\$3 worth,) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, will save two thirds in labor, will cause it to come up quicker, to grow faster, ripen earlier, and will bring a larger crop on poor ground than any other fertilizer, and is also a preventive of the cut-worm; also it does not injure the seed to be put in contact with it.

The L. M. Co. point to their long-standing reputation, and the large capital (\$100,000) invested in their business, as a guarantee that the article they make shall always be of such quality as to command a ready sale.

Price, delivered in the city free of charge and other expense—

One barrel,.....	\$2.00
Two barrels,.....	3.50
Five barrels,.....	8.00
Six barrels,.....	9.50

And at the rate of \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over six barrels.

■ A Pamphlet containing every information, will be sent (FREE) to any one applying for the same. Our address is THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., Feb. 25—weow6tm3t Office, 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Rebecca, Delaware, Golden Hamburgh, BOWOOD MUSCAT and other new Grape Vines, at greatly reduced rates. A Priced List will be sent to applicants. Address W. C. STRONG, Feb. 18—w8tm2t Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.

Syracuse Nurseries.

OUR Stock for the Spring Trade, will consist of all the LARGER AND MINOR FRUITS: ORNAMENTAL TREES, in great variety, including many of the native Forest Trees.

The Hardy EVERGREENS, Norway and American Spruce, Scotch Pine, Hemlock, Balsam Fir, and Arbor Vitæ, ranging from 3 to 6 feet high.

ROSES, SHRUBS, DAHLIAS, PÆONIES, PHLOXES, SPIREAS, HONEY-SUCKLES, of rare beauty and in great abundance.

HEDGE PLANTS of Buckthorn, Privet, Osage Orange, and Honey Locust, at very low prices.

ASPARAGUS and RHUBARB, best kinds and strong roots.

Of RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES and CURRANTS, our assortment is especially large and attractive, and embraces all the old and new sorts of worth and repute.

GRAPES: Strong Plants of the Rebecca for \$3, and Delaware for \$2 each; Concord and Diana for \$1 each, or \$9 per dozen; Catawba, Isabella and Clinton, 1 and 2 yrs. old, low by the dozen or hundred; and Foreign Grapes, in pots, in great variety.

Lawton (or New-Rochelle) BLACKBERRY; strong plants, \$2 per dozen.

CHERRY STOCKS, (Mazzard,) \$3.50 per 1,000.

PLUM STOCKS, (Wild, or Canada,) \$8 per 1,000.

■ Nurseries will find these very superior.

For descriptions and prices of our articles, generally, we beg leave to refer to the new edition of our Catalogues, viz:

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of all our productions.

No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 3. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

No. 4. A Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Green House and Bedding Plants, &c.

No. 5. A Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Forwarded on receipt of a stamp for each.

THORP, SMITH & HANCHETT, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 4—weow6tm2t

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE DUST, COLUMBIAN GUANO,

FOR SALE by A. LONGETT,
March 1—m3t 34 Cliff Street, New-York.

GOOD MEDICINES.

IT IS estimated the AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHERIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousands on thousands cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsey, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal pains, Billious Complaints, Heart-burn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a Purgative remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

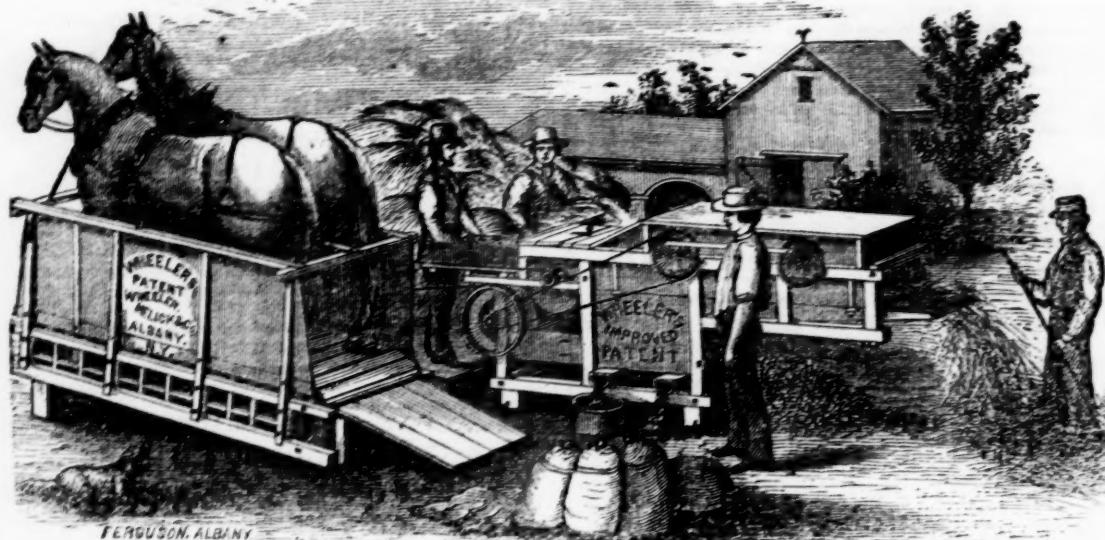
Try them once, and you never will be without them.

Price 25 cents per Box—5 boxes for \$1.00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

March 11—wtf

NEW-YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 WHEELER, MELICK & Co., Proprietors.



Double Power, and Improved Combined Thresher and Winnowing Machine, in operation.

MANUFACTURERS of Endless Chain Railway Horse Powers, and Farmers' and Planters' Machinery for Horse Power use, and owners of the Patents on, and principal makers of the following valuable Machines:—

WHEELER'S PATENT SINGLE HORSE POWER,

AND

OVERSHOT THRESHER WITH VIBRATING SEPARATOR.

This is a One-Horse Machine, adapted to the wants of medium and small grain growers. It separates grain and chaff from the straw, and threshes about 100 bushels of wheat or twice as many oats per day, without changing horses—by a change nearly double the quantity may be threshed. Price \$128.

WHEELER'S PATENT DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

AND

OVERSHOT THRESHER WITH VIBRATING SEPARATOR.

This Machine is like the preceding, but larger, and for two horses. It does double the work of the Single Machine, and is adapted to the wants of large and medium grain growers, and persons who make a business of threshing. Price \$160.

WHEELER'S PATENT DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

AND

IMPROVED COMBINED THRESHER AND WINNOWER.

[SHOWN IN THE CUT.]

This is also a Two-Horse Machine, and has been much improved during the past season; it threshes, separates the grain from the straw, and winnows it at one operation, at the average rate of 150 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of oats per day. In out-door work, and for persons who make a business of threshing, it is an unequalled Machine. Price \$245.

ALSO CLOVER HULLERS, FEED CUTTERS AND SAWING MACHINES.

Our Horse Powers are adapted in all respects to driving every kind of Agricultural and other machines, that admit of being driven by Horse Power, and our Threshers may be driven by any of the ordinary kinds of Horse Powers in use—either are sold separately.

To persons wishing more information and applying by mail, we will forward a Circular containing such details as purchasers mostly want—and can refer to gentlemen having our Machines in every State and Territory.

Our firm have been engaged in manufacturing this class of Agricultural Machinery 23 years, and have had longer, larger and more extended and successful experience than any other house.

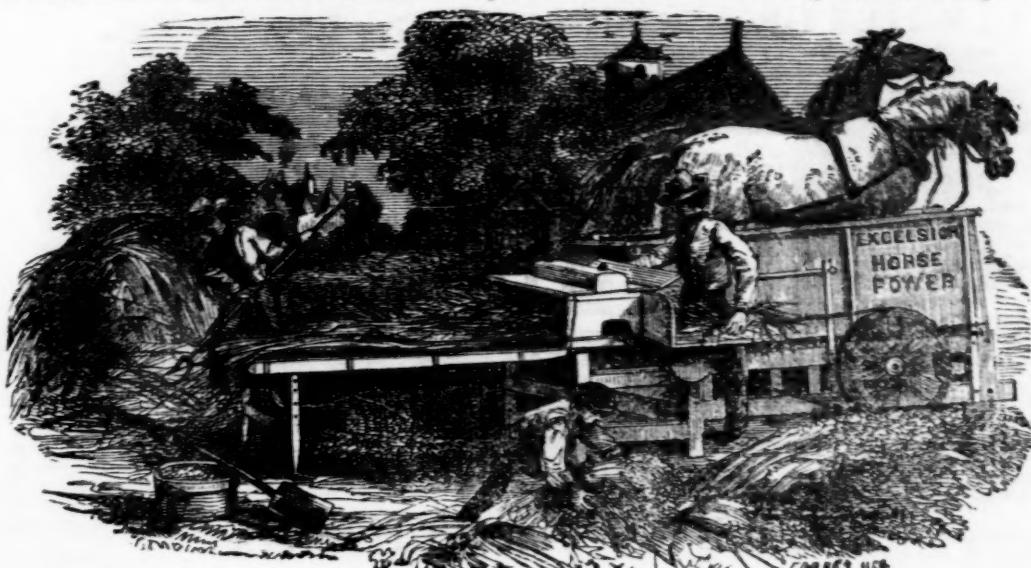
All our Machines are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned at the expiration of a reasonable time for trial.

Orders from any part of the United States and Territories, or Canada, accompanied with satisfactory references, will be filled with promptness and fidelity; and Machines, securely packed, will be forwarded according to instructions, or by cheapest and best routes.

March 25—w&m1

WHEELER, MELICK & Co.,
 Albany, N. Y.

RICH'D H. PEASE'S
EXCELSIOR AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, 84 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.



**The Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power,
 With Threshers, Separators, Clover Hullers, and
 CIRCULAR AND CROSS-CUT SAW MILLS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES,
 CIDER MILLS, AND ALL OTHER IMPLEMENTS ADAPTED TO THE POWER.**

EXCELSIOR HORSE POWER.

WE HAVE no hesitation in recommending our Horse Power as the very best machine of the description ever offered to the public. Its simplicity of construction, and accessibility to all parts of its machinery, all the gears being on the outside of the frame, is in itself an item which should claim the attention of every farmer. The various improvements which we have made over other machines of the same class, though they may appear small in detail, yet as a whole they have given our Power a superiority over them which has been abundantly attested in the various trials with competing machines. Below is the report of the Louisville Journal in reference to the trial of Horse Powers and Threshers, on the Grounds of the U. S. Ag. Society, held at Louisville, in September, 1857:—

"At the trial before the Committee, of Endless Chain Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, the Excelsior Machine, manufactured by Rich'd H. Pease of Albany, N. Y., came off successful—they having threshed the fifty sheaves allotted them in five minutes and eight seconds, while the Emery competing Machine occupied six minutes in threshing the same amount, or nearly twenty per cent. longer than the Excelsior. The threshing was done by the mere weight of the horses, no harness being used. The workmanship on the Excelsior Thresher is of a very superior description. Every farmer should have one of these Machines, as it is adapted to threshing and grinding grain, cutting fodder, sawing wood, pumping, churning, &c. It is truly a useful and cheap Machine."

At this Fair we were awarded the First Premium, the Society's Large Silver Medal, for the best Horse Power and Thresher, and a Diploma of Special commendation for the best MOTIVE POWER FOR GENERAL FARM USE. Under this head we came into competition not only with all Horse Powers, but Steam Engines, Wind Mills, &c. This is the highest commendation that has ever been awarded to similar machines, and indeed it was a great triumph, as the most celebrated Machines in the country came in direct competition with our own in a fair and impartial trial. We have also taken premiums at nearly every State and County Fair where we have exhibited, and where the Machines have been put in operation before competent committees.

Our Horse Powers are especially adapted to driving Threshing Machines, Circular and Cross-Cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Pile Drivers, Ferry Boats, Hay Cutters, Cider Mills, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, and may

be used for Loading and Discharging Vessels, and indeed for any purpose where only One or Two Horse Power is required. The angle of elevation necessary to operate this Power, depends on the weight of the horses and amount of work required to be done. The operator of the Machine should always be his own judge in this matter. However, we will state that our Machines are so geared that the elevation necessary is less than other Machines, when the same amount of power is applied.

PRICES IN ALBANY.

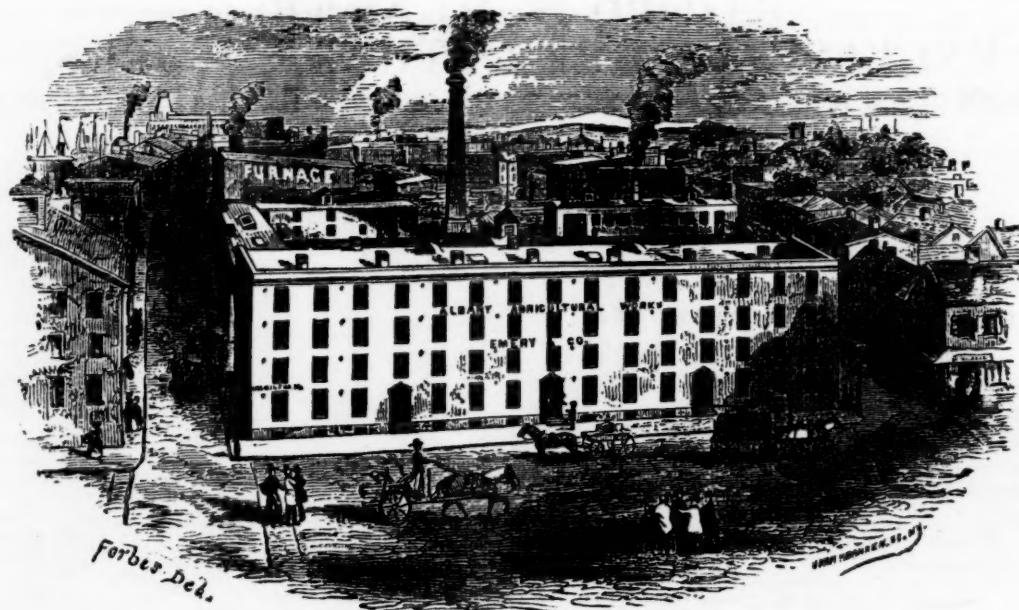
Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher and Separator (2 Horse.)	\$160.00
Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher and Separator (1 Horse.)	128.00
Excelsior Two Horse Power, with Thresher and Cleaner combined,	255.00
Excelsior Two Horse Power, including Band Wheel.	116.00
Excelsior Horse Power, for One Horse, including Band Wheel,	85.00
Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 26 inch Cylinder,	40.00
Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 24 inch Cylinder,	37.00
Set of Bands for Machine, with Extras, &c.,	5.00
Ice Plows, for Cutting Ice,	75.00
Fanning Mills, fitted for Power, \$26, \$28, \$30, and Portable Circular Saw Mills, 24 inch Saw, for Wood Cutting, &c.	32.00
Extra Table and Saw, for Slitting Boards, Fence Stuff, and General Shop Use,	37.00
Cross-Cut Saw Arrangements, for Power, for Cutting Logs, greatly improved.	7.00
Feed Mills, with Chilled Iron Cylinder,	25.00
Power Corn Shellers,	45.00
Clover Hullers,	55.00
Reaping and Mowing Machines,	32.00
Power Feed Cutters,	40 to 175.00
Corn and Seed Planters,	25 to 50.00
Dog Power for Churning,	3 to 14.00
	18.00

TERMS.—Cash, or approved notes for four months, payable at Bank. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address RICHARD H. PEASE,

Albany, N. Y.

March 11—1t



EMERY BROTHERS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
NO. 52 STATE STREET, CORNER OF GREEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE long experience of the manufacturers, and unequalled success of the
Emery's Patented Railroad Changeable Horse Power, as made and introduced by them into every part of the World, and having gained an immense and increasing demand for them, (having sold more than Eight Hundred sets for the last harvest) and requiring the Works to be kept in full and constant operation, with nearly one hundred workmen, during the whole fall and winter months to this date, to fill the steady demand for them, without accumulating stock on hand, and which has been the only exception to the general stopping of every similar establishment in the country since October last, has induced the proprietors to increase their manufacturing facilities by putting new and large Low Pressure Engines of three times the capacity of those removed, and otherwise materially extend their works.

They have also added a PLOW DEPARTMENT, with all the known facilities and improved patterns required for the wholesale and retail trade.

They solicit a continuance of the same patronage heretofore so liberally enjoyed, assuring their patrons that their Machinery, which comprises a greater variety of labor saving machines than are offered by any like establishment in this or any other country, are unequalled in points of Utility and Value, and all are constructed with especial regard to operating together to the best possible advantage.

The unexampled success of the manufacturers from the Albany Agricultural Works, and the great demand for them has induced several other parties to adopt the same style and patterns, in violation of the Letters Patent, and even copy the advertisements, price lists and illustrations, and by various other ways have endeavored, and are still endeavoring to manufacture and sell much inferior and cheaper made machines, misrepresenting them as equal and oftentimes as superior to those from which they have patterned them.

One such manufacturer, in his advertisements publishes a newspaper puff purporting to be a report of a committee of the United States Agricultural Society, at their Fair at Louisville, Ky., 1857, in which he claims to have been awarded the Society's First Premium Large Silver Medal, also a Diploma of Commendation, in competition with all the Horse Powers, Steam Engines, Wind Mills, &c.,

While the Facts are as follows:

The said Society offered a

Grand Gold Medal, valued at \$75, for the
Best Motive Power for General Purposes.

Several entries were made of Horse Powers and Steam Engines of various kinds, both stationary and portable.

Upon the Committee's meeting, they *declined* to award the Grand Medal at all, for reasons best known to themselves, but reported upon the several entries separately, awarding precisely the same "Diploma of Commendation" to each of the only two Rail Road Horse Powers entered, with the following report:—

"After a most careful examination, the committee were with difficulty able to discover that either of them possessed any advantage over the other."

The same award was also made to several Steam Engines by the same committee.

So much for the First Premium and Large Silver Medal, not one such award having been made.

The committee awarded Four Silver Medals to as many Threshing Machines made by as many different parties.

All the medals to be of the same kind and value, and without any remarks whatever as to the relative merits of the several entries, and including the said sett of Threshing Machines, made precisely in imitation of Emery's patterns and especially for the said fair, and in this instance an extraordinarily well finished sett of machines.

They also had been in constant operation several days prior to the trial before the committee, while Emery's sett of machines were of the ordinary make for their customers, and the Thresher had never been put to work till in the presence of the committee, and then with but two lots of wheat of fifty sheaves each.

One lot of fifty sheaves was threshed as much quicker by it than with the competing machines, as it was slower with the next lot of fifty sheaves.

The differences being accounted for by the difference in the condition of the grain and size of the sheaves.

So much for the trial of threshing for *five* or *six* minutes, while any trial to give any practical result of *ease of team*, *quantity* and *quality of work*, and the machines themselves, should require at least a whole day for each machine, and more tests applied than that with race-horses, (first home wins,) to say nothing of the privilege allowed in racing, of best two in three heats, which the committee refused to grant for want of time to devote to so *unimportant* a matter as a Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

If reports of committees were required, we would say

that at the last Fair of the New-York State Ag. Society at Buffalo, Emery's Two-Horse Power with Oct., 1857, Thresher and Cleaner combined, was awarded the

First and only Premium,

and in competition with the justly celebrated Pitt's machines, which were exhibited and operated each day of the Fair by the Patentee and Manufacturer himself, besides several Endless Chain Horse Powers of different kinds.

The Louisville competitor (who claims the large Silver Medal,) did not venture to compete again, but laid off on pretended laurels gained at a fiveminutes' trial against time.

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March 25—w1tm1t

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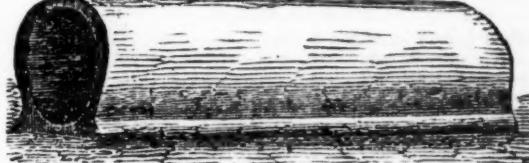
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Contents of this Number.

The Farm.

Osage Orange Hedges, by Prof. J. B. TURNER,.....	105
Culture of Hungarian Grass or Millet, by S. B. KIRK-BRIDE,.....	107
Value of Hay Caps, and how Made,.....	107
Another Good Day's Work for a Boy, by J. P.,.....	110
A Good Canada Farmer,.....	110
How to make Farming Profitable, by J. JOHNSTON,.....	112
Carrots as a Substitute for Hay, by J. CHALMERS,.....	113
Salt as a Manure for Cabbage, &c., by L. BARTLETT,.....	113
A New Manure,.....	113
Proper Depth of Covering Grass Seeds,.....	114
Culture of Kohl Rabi,.....	115
Farming on the Prairies, by D. D. G.,.....	115
Terms for Leasing Farms, by N. REED,.....	115
Profits of Pork Making, by E. D. H.,.....	116
Profits of Farming,.....	116
Cost of Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup, by D. L. ADAIR,.....	116
Substitutes for Hay, &c., by J. J. DOLSEN,.....	117
Prince Albert Potatoes Described,.....	117
Clover, Seeding Down, &c.,.....	118
Mr. Clizbe's Barn, by G. W. DURANT,.....	119
Potatoes, Large and Small Seed, by H. WATKINS,.....	119
Pine Sawdust, Loss of Liquid Manure, Muck and Draining Swamps, by L. BARTLETT,.....	121
Notes for the Month,.....	123
Mills for Farm Purposes,.....	124
Manures and Corn Culture, by L. BUTTERFIELD,.....	124
Cost of Raising Corn per Acre, by J. B. JONES,.....	124
Rock or Stone Turnip, by J. WADSWORTH,.....	125
Suggestions about Hay-making, by B.,.....	125
Experiments with Bees,.....	125
Inquiries and Answers,.....	126

The Grazier.

Cure for Pleuro Pneumonia, by W. C. S.,.....	108
Winter Care of Poultry, by H.,.....	109
The Wood Duck, by C. N. BEMENT,.....	111
Feeding Oil-Meal to Calves, by J. JOHNSTON,.....	118
Mr. McHenry's Jersey Cow Charity,.....	120
Smoke for Wounds on Animals, by N. D.,.....	120
Golden Spangled Hamburgh Fowl, by C. N. BEMENT,.....	120
Singular Death of a Cow, by A. S. MOSS,.....	125
Ticks on Sheep, by T. B. BUFFUM,.....	125

The Horticulturist.

Theodore Van Mons Pear,.....	110
Apple Seeds, Hot-Beds and Grapes,.....	111
Grape Vines on Trees, by D. B. RICHARDS,.....	113
Planting Chestnuts,.....	119

The Housewife.

Hints about Making Candles,.....	112
How to Cook Rice, by L. H. J.,.....	114
Yeast for Bread or Cakes, by W. T. L.,.....	120

Dairy Husbandry.

Butter Making,.....	116
Extraordinary Product of Butter, by W. M. BEAUCHAMP,.....	119
Covering for Milk Pans, by H. A. T.,.....	124

Illustrations.

Theodore Van Mons Pear,.....	110
The Wood Duck,.....	111
Candles Burning,.....	112
Jersey Cow Charity,.....	120
Golden Spangled Fowls,.....	121

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